THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 290

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan and U. S. Shift Ideas

England Warmly Debates Gold

German Outcasts Plead Case

Britain Backs Locarno Pledge

Italy Observes Its Armistice

Paris Ladies Start Inflating

EVENTS play a strange part in coloring public opinion as to relations between the United States and Japan. When Washington undertook its naval building program under the London Treaty Japan took the move as a stiff warning to beware. American overtures looking to recognition of Russia Tokyo believed to be a protest against any major upset in the Far East. But the recalling of the American fleet to Atlantic waters for next spring Tokyo accepts as a friendly gesture taking the sting out of the other two moves. Before any full understanding can come, however, Japan must do something about the flood of narcotics it is pouring out of Manchoukuo. East is East and West is West—But that drug flood menaces the morals and manhood of both.

* * *

¶ England listens to a heated controversy over the American gold purchasing plans and their probable effect on the United Kingdom. The Economist, leading financial organ, flaunts "golden delusions." The Midland Bank Review comes out strongly on the other side. Some economists who oppose similar inflation for Britain admit it helped France in 1925, Scandinavia in 1931 and Japan in 1933. The man in the street believes monetary affairs move toward a mutually strengthening marriage between dollar and pound—And he's ready with a "Bless you, my children!"

* * *

¶ Germany's most pathetic class form an association and make their strange plight known to the world. They are persons of German culture and allegiance, often tracing their ancestry back through many German generations, who, because one parent or one grandparent was Jewish, are now designated as non-Aryan and their citizenship withdrawn. These number between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000. They are barred from their privileges as Germans—Yet they are hardly able to enter into the sorry rights left to the Jews.

* * *

¶ The famous Locarno Treaty gets ringing support in Britain. Sir Anthony Eden, Foreign Undersecretary, backing Baldwin, says Britain will live up to its full commitment under the pact. The allusion is to the provision that all the signatory nations shall come to the defense when one of them is attacked and bears on France's situation in the controversy with Germany. Eden recognizes the difficulty in reconciling the French demand for security with the German demand for arms equality, but he is not discouraged—The Disarmament Conference simply must go ahead on its trying road.

* * *

¶ From Mount Wilson Observatory, California, astronomy, physics and chemistry cite their triumphs. Dr. W. P. Merrill shows that of the 92 known earth elements 60 have already been identified in the celestial bodies. Yet 100 years ago it was predicted star chemistry could never be studied. Helium was found in the sun 26 years before on the earth. The prism, revealing hidden strands of the rainbow, is the natural scientists' precious possession—But they know it is its spiritual prism that a worried world most needs to use today.

* * *

¶ Hollywood struggles with a proper code for the wild animals used in studios. Producers, in discussing fair practice terms, have opposed the animal trainers' contention that they should be paid separately from their pets. A schedule under advisement would give giraffes $500 a day, rhinoceroses $350, elephants $100, skunks $7.50. Large boa constrictors would get $100 a day, but the rest of the snakes go on a sliding scale and under a slide rule—They'll have to worry along with so much a yard.

* * *

¶ Italy celebrates the fifteenth anniversary of its World War armistice with Austria. Coming ahead of the general armistice, Italian orators have always held it was Italy that set the central powers to crumpling. Rome, looking back, also looks ahead to setting up soon the completely corporative state—That such could come in 15 years is really no less astonishing than that Italy won the war.

* * *

¶ Paris reports what it calls an eating and exercising epidemic. Women famous as smartly gowned are remodeling their figures to fit the 1934 silhouette. They have heard fashion's mandate of a flat diaphragm and back, a slender waist, a long, unbroken, slightly curved hipline. One coutourier says Madame Perfection is five feet six, weighs 127 pounds, has a waist measure of 28 inches and hips and bust of 36. Women are eating more to get the well-nourished look, exercising to distribute the curves—But they are determined that inflation shall be controlled.

He Helped to Draft Farm Price Levels

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P & A

Gov. William Langer

North Dakota's Chief Executive Who Fought Farmer's Cause at Washington

Boston Mayoral Contest Tightens As Election Nears

Neck-and-Neck Race May Bring Any One of Candidates in a Winner

Boston's mayoralty campaign today looks to be as close a contest as this city has seen in a score of years.

Expert observers see the whole situation as possibly changing in the well-known twinkling of an eye or rather by a slip of the busily wagging tongues of the sextette of battling candidates.

The very tenseness of the candidates, their captains and lieutenants proves the contest so uncomfortably close that not one of them dares leave the firing line.

They're all claiming victory on Tuesday. But the loudest acclaim at times seems to lack that vibrant undernote which reveals absolute assurance.

About 72,000 Necessary

The candidate who secures the suffrages of from 72,000 to 75,000 of the prospective 240,000 who will vote should have enough ballots to insure him the mayoralty of this city for the next four years and the tremendous task which will develop upon the incoming mayor.

Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols and Mr. William J. Foley are, by most of the political sharp pencil figurers, in the lead with that skilled discus hurler, Mr. Henry Parkman Jr., conducting a most disconcerting campaign, aided and abetted by a "brain trust" which is not to be scoffed at.

Judge Michael H. Sullivan and Mr. Parkman are using carefully weighed and weighty arguments daily and nightly and the stolid ranks of the Republicans and even the Democrats to a lesser extent are showing the effects of their fire.

Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell is revealing the fact that he has not forgotten how to talk from the stump although it is a score of years since he talked himself into the National House of Representatives. But the times have changed and the methods and arguments of yesteryear are not the current coin they were in "the good old days."

Former Mayor Nichols, as has been related, has an army of experienced lieutenants at work by his books of record and must be counted as a powerful candidate indeed. He has not been as vitriolic on the stump and before the "mike" as some of the others but that is in accord with his style of campaign.

Taken From Nichols

Men there are in Boston, and their political acumen counts for much, who believe that Mr. Nichols would have been an easy winner were it not for Mr. Parkman, who undoubtedly will take many votes from him and from Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Parkman has played havoc among the Republicans and the Good Government, nonpartisan voters. This much must be, and is, admitted.

The District Attorney, Mr. Foley, is depending upon the great preponderance of the Democrats in Boston. His is largely an appeal to party regularity in a contest which is nominated in the bond as a nonpartisan election. Mayor James M. Curley is struggling to cement the Roosevelt and Smith Democrats behind Mr. Foley and quite possibly for Mr. Curley himself on a not-so-far later occasion.

Mr. Mansfield's great strength rests almost entirely with the Good Government element, struggled for as it is by Mr. Parkman and Judge Sullivan, both admittedly Good Government men themselves. So far, Mr. Mansfield has conducted a strong and consistent campaign.

The great bloc of City Hall votes is fought hard for by Mr. Foley with Mayor Curley standing behind him. But the great bulk of city employees are under civil service regulations and it is not idle rumor that former Mayor Nichols has never been forgotten by thousands of these. This may mean 20,000 or more votes, and most of them Democrats.

Whichever way it goes, many Bostonians will awaken next Wednesday morning astonished indeed. R. J.

Mexican Lines Cut Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The National Lines of Mexico and the Southern Pacific Lines of Mexico have been authorized to reduce first class round trip rates between all stations until Dec. 31, 1933.

Farmers' Plan Of Fixed Prices Is Turned Down

Five Western Governors Lose Their Big Fight With President

New Corn Loan Basis

Solitary Item of Agricultural Relief Program Wins at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The five farm governors representing the leading agricultural states of the West where economic discontent is now seething had a final conference with President Roosevelt in the Oval Room of the White House today, following which specific concessions to their territory were announced, although the major price-fixing proposal was rejected.

The Governors declared they had received sympathetic hearing from the Department of Agriculture and the President and that they believed considerable good had been achieved by their visit in bringing the farmers' plight forcibly home to the Administration, even though price fixing was not accepted.

A new corn loan basis was announced to go into effect immediately, which will materially raise the amount of money farmers may borrow for this product, it is anticipated. Heretofore all corn loans were made at the 50-cent basis at Chicago, which meant that farmers in Iowa, for example, had to pay 12 or 15 cents freight prior to getting the loan. Now a system of some dozen or more points in farm areas will be set up, at each of which the basic figure of 50 cents for loan purposes will be accepted, thereby materially raising the amount of money going into the hands of the farmer with what is hoped will be a corresponding increase in immediate purchasing power.

Formal Statements Coming

Formal statements both from the White House and from the Governors were expected following the conference at noon today.

Conferences all day yesterday failed to bring agreement from the Department of Agriculture to the Farm Governors price-fixing scheme.

Gov. Floyd Olson, speaking for the group, made plain that it had

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Denmark Stabilizes Its Corn and Butter. Raises Tariff Wall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — An all-round stabilization of the prices of corn and butter will, it is stated here, add to the yearly revenue of Denmark between 25,000 and 30,000 crowns.

Wheat and malt barley have been stabilized at 14 crowns (approximately $2.80) the 100 kilos. Feeding barley, oats and mixed seeds at 12 crowns and rye and maize at 11 kroner.

As a result of such measures, the price of imported grain will now be brought up to standard by means of duties. That is, grain which is brought into the country costing 8 crowns a kilogram, will have 6 crowns in duty placed upon it in order to bring it up to the price of the home-grown article. Proceeds from the surplus taxation will be used for the benefit of those small holders whose property values less than 10,000 crowns.

Wholesale butter prices have been stabilized for the home market at 2 crowns 15 ore per kilogram. The Danish housewife thinks this is high, and turns for relief to the possibilities of margerine. But margerine is hedged around with protection, since, although the price will not rise, it has been arranged that, in order to prevent overproduction, a limit shall be set upon the quantity which may now be placed upon the market.

British to Explore Colombian Ruins

BOGOTA, Colombia—(By U. P.)—Scientific exploration of the Department of Huila, in southern Colombia, for further traces of the civilization that existed there before Christopher Columbus came is to be undertaken by the British Museum.

Statues, pottery and jewelery were found in the San Agustin area along the Upper Magdalena River by a Catholic priest over a year ago. Archæologists declared these relics to be of utmost importance in helping to solve the riddle of the mysterious race that populated northern South American long before the Spanish conquest.

Prof. T. H. Joyce, head of the Department of Ethnology of the British Museum, will be in charge of the expedition. Originally museum officials proposed that the Colombian Government permit them to ship any archæological pieces that may be found to London for study, with the understanding that they would be returned to Colombia later. The National Academy of History here, however, decided that such exportation is expressly forbidden by law and informed the British Museum that the expedition would be permitted only to make copies or casts of whatever might be found.

U. S. Stiffens Policy in East Though Japan Sees Friendship

Change of Fleet Base to Atlantic From Pacific Hailed by Tokyo

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 4—It is believed here that President Roosevelt's motives in ordering the fleet cruise from the Pacific to the Atlantic during 1934 include the following:

First. A desire to reassure Japanese opinion that the impending Roosevelt-Litvinoff conversations will not include active agreements to prevent success of Japan's program in northern Asia.

Second. Strengthening the hands of Japanese Conservatives who are opposing the Imperial Navy's demand for full parity with the United States and Britain in new naval treaties.

Third. To reassure Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, that President Roosevelt had no unfriendly feeling in rejecting Mr. Hirota's informal suggestion for a new Japanese-American treaty which would recognize the two countries' mutual economic interdependence and the fact that they are economically largely noncompetitive.

Unofficial sources think President Roosevelt's action is based largely on the recommendations of the American Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Joseph C. Grew.

Mr. Grew is noncommunicative, but there are many indications that he favors any reasonable gesture

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Monopoly on Opium in Manchoukuo Threatens World Restrictions

By Erwin D. Canham
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—American relations with Japan, turning in no small degree upon the menace of complete collapse of the world's long and laborious struggle against narcotic drugs—are today at a crucial stage.

Fundamentally, relations between the two countries are on a more realistic level than for many months. But a preying danger is the question of Manchoukuo opium, which has just flared up at Geneva. And the newest, most hopeful element in the picture is announcement last night of withdrawal of the United States fleet from the Pacific next spring, if only for a stay of four months.

The bases of realism are to be found in two of President Roosevelt's most important world political acts. They are, first, the naval building program, which was understood in Japan as a stiff warning, and, second, the overtures to Soviet Russia, which in turn came as a sharp blow to Japan.

These strokes made a profound impression on Japanese public and official opinion. The moves probably convinced that nation of Washington's objections to a permanent and major upset in the Asiatic status

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Reich Non-Aryans Tell Their Plight To Foreign Press

Children Bear Brunt of Ostracism in Land of Their Rearing

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 4—The strange position of Germans who feel themselves 100 per cent German as well as true supporters of the National Socialist revolution, yet to whom full rights of citizenship are denied, has been outlined to representatives of the foreign press here

The newly-formed "Reich Association of Christian German Citizens of Non-Aryan or Not Purely Aryan Origin" last night presented its case and plans.

Much has been heard in the world of Jews who have suffered in various ways and for whom special funds and facilities have been solicited abroad. But little or nothing has been heard regarding those people who have been legally designated "non-aryan" because one member of their family to the second generation was Jewish, but who feel themselves absolutely German in their cultural background, and their families have been resident here for generations.

These people have been deprived of their positions, and they and their children made to feel like outcasts in the land of their birth.

Several Millions Affected

Official statistics are not available but it is estimated that from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 of such people dwell in Germany today.

The first task of the new society is to investigate the position and draw up a report as a basis of further action.

In his speech Dr. Guenther Alexander-Katz, acting as president, showed how many important names in German history today would be excluded from coöperating in national work because of the Government's definition of "non-Aryan."

Dr. Katz, who served in the World War and won the Iron Cross, said: "Were the famous fliers Manfred von Richthoften and Hunefeld not Germans because they are non-Aryans under present-day law. Was General von Linsingen, one of the best known leaders in the war, or General von Mossler not German. Was the family of von Simson, a member of which offered the German imperial crown to King William I on behalf of the German state and was president of the German court of justice, not German?"

Clergymen Join in Protests

The gathering was addressed by a Roman Catholic priest and an evangelical pastor, both of whom protested on religious grounds against racial discrimination.

The moral effect upon the children of parents who today are outcasts and forbidden to join in certain societies in the schools to which they belong was emphasized.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler while at Weimar during the election campaign visited the archives of Friedrich Nietzsche, where he was the recipient of sword ticks which had belonged to the philosopher. Herr Hitler in an official communiqué said he had listened to the reading of the "Pro Memoria," a Nietzschian anti-Jewish memorandum sent to Bismarck in 1879, "following every word carefully and was deeply moved at the farsightedness of the anti-Semitic movement of that day."

Jobless to Teach Illiterates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Plans are being made for employment of jobless teachers in Mecklenburg County to conduct classes for illiterates to be paid out of federal funds, Mr. Charles F. Gilmore, county director of federal relief funds, announces here. Applicants employed must be approved for educational ability and be in need of relief.

Britain Repledged To Commitments In Locarno Pact

Eden Supports Baldwin's Statement—Arms Race Decried by London

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 4—Capt. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Undersecretary, has now dotted the i's and crossed the t's of Mr. Stanley Baldwin's September declaration of British determination to stand by its commitments under the Locarno agreements.

Speaking at Skipton, Captain Eden said Mr. Baldwin "was many times right" when he told his audience at Birmingham that what Great Britain signed at Locarno she would adhere to. "Her signature to these agreements," Captain Eden declared, "is sacred."

The Locarno treaties, by a system of five interlocking accords based on mutual guarantees of security, endeavored to set the peace of Europe on a new and "watertight" basis. The agreements fall into two sections, the Rhine and the eastern. The former includes reciprocal guarantees as between Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy, the latter contains similar undertakings as between Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The basis of the agreements is that in the event of one party to the pact being attacked the other parties will come to its assistance.

The object of Captain Eden's statement was to show that support of the Locarno pacts is far more likely to promote peace in Europe than any backing down would be. Germany's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference, he pointed out, was a grievous blow to the work of that body, but the situation could be redeemed and the time was "one for keeping alike our heads and our engagements." It was unfortunate in these circumstances, Captain Eden continued, that this moment should have been chosen for a campaign against the Locarno treaties which were themselves one of the most effective instruments for peace.

No delegation at the Disarmament Conference, Captain Eden said, had worked harder or more consistently to bring about the success of the conference than had the United Kingdom. The problem was how to reconcile the French demand for security with the German demand for equality. This was the problem which, though Britain could assist to solve, it could not solve by itself.

The departure of Germany must cause some dislocation of the work of the conference, but disarmament must go on, and the British Government was determined that it should go on. It realized fully that it was only by agreement as to limitation and reduction of weapons that a race in armaments could be avoided and Britain was determined to avoid that race, the Foreign Office spokesman said.

Anti-Hitler Riot Wrecks South African Newspaper

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, Nov. 4 (AP)—The German consul at Johannesburg lodged a protest yesterday with Union authorities against "anti-Nazi riots" following a mob attack the night before on a German newspaper office.

The mob damaged the Deutsche Afrika Post following a meeting under the auspices of "The Relief Committee for Victims of German Fascism." Police were forced to intervene to quell the disturbance. The Secretary of External Affairs expressed his regret at the incident and asked the police to investigate the circumstances.

France Pauses Atop Its Wave Of Nationalism

Tide of Self-Sufficient Economic Effort Is Meeting Check

Discontent Spreading

Receding World Trade Giving Serious Concern as Figures Are Scanned

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Poised in relative prosperity on the crest of the wave of economic nationalism which has swept over the globe, France is beginning to be seriously concerned lest that wave break, with catastrophic consequences, on the rocks of receding world trade.

Thus, while the movement toward political nationalism in France surges onward under new impulses, the tide of self-sufficient economic effort, though by no means spent, is encountering a considerable check in the form of spreading discontent.

The peculiar economic and political situation of France must be grasped in order to comprehend the significance of the present crisis—for there is a crisis in the sense of clash of conflicting trends which, though it may be protracted, will perhaps be decisive.

Compared with most other nations, with the United States or with Great Britain, for example, it is undeniably true that France today is in a relatively satisfactory and even prosperous position. Unemployment, though it exists to a certain extent, particularly in the larger industrial centers, is so slight as not to constitute a serious problem. Prices in France—thanks largely to a policy of water-tight protectionism pursued ever since and even before the crash of 1929—have remained far above world levels. Business generally, though not booming, is certainly far from stagnant: for instance, while production of automobiles declined heavily last year in the United States and Britain, French production and sales actually reached a new high level.

Similarly, in the realm of politics France would seem by comparison to be in a very favorable situation While revolutions are being consummated and consolidated by its neighbors to the north and south, while Great Britain is still under a national government elected to meet a serious emergency, and while the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

New England Banks Praised for Support Of Home Loan Policy

Commendable!

This is the term used by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to describe the way banking institutions in Massachusetts and other states of the country have coöperated in refinancing home mortgages and in carrying them for mortgagors to the limit of their ability.

The board of directors, in a statement, say that this is a great help to the corporation, for while its resources are enormous, the need is far greater, and the corporation should not be asked to take over a single mortgage which the private lending institutions are able to carry.

"The board," the statement continues, "has no wish to criticize mortgage lenders. It feels that the task of stopping foreclosures is a common one in the interests of all concerned. The board is convinced that there are now very few cases where the mortgage lender has any justification whatever for insistence on taking a home away from its owner while at the same time refusing to accept the bonds of the corporation.

"The mortgagee who insists on taking the roof from over the heads of a family and turning its members into the streets, when the opportunity is offered to receive full value for the mortgage in securities, the validity of which is beyond question, is open to justifiable ostracism."

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Nov. 4, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 12

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
The Home Forum 5
Christian Science Is Natural
(With German Translation)
Book Reviews and Literary News .. 6 and 7
Progress in Education 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

Our friend Archibald has arrived in Boston. He is inclined to regard as a libel the old story that some harmless cows laid out the streets of the Hub. Editorial page.

Do the youngsters persist in leaving toys scattered about? A reader shares in the Parent column her pleasant way of getting such things cleared away. Progress in Education page.

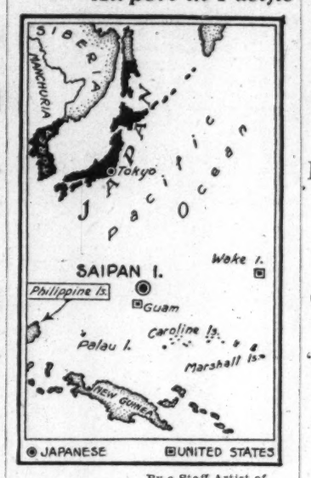
How are your "who's" and "whom's"? Try your hand at the Editor's Puzzle, and see. Inside back page.

Your friend who is studying German will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and Theaters page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another article in the Leisure series, Hymnal Notes, Vocations, and another remarkable typewriter drawing.

Japanese to Start Airport in Pacific



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Use for Saipan

Position of mandated island which Washington learns is to be the site of a Japanese air field for studying atmospheric conditions, assisting the fisheries and other civil purposes. Although any airport in such a position would be able, it is asserted, to serve war conditions, the establishment of a genuine military or naval airport on the island is barred not only by the mandate, but also by the terms of the Washington Naval Treaty of 1921, which contained an agreement among the signatories not to increase their fortifications in the Pacific.

Drive to Legalize Hard Liquor Sale By Glass an Issue

Three-State Conference Also Discusses Methods to Defeat Bootlegger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4—Methods to defeat the bootlegger and the "terrific" drive getting under way to legalize sale of hard liquor by the glass in the event prohibition is repealed, were major issues before the first day's session of the Interstate Liquor Control Conference here. Warning was given that sale by the glass savors strongly of the old-time saloon.

Representatives of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio met to discuss the problem and a strong force of hotel, restaurant and café men who flocked to the conference turned discussions to the question, "Shall hard liquors be sold by the glass in licensed hotels, restaurants and clubs?"

"Sale of hard liquor by the glass brings us perilously close to the saloon," Mr. Richard J. Beamish, secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and representative of Gov. Gifford Pinchot, warned, "But the notion that liquor sold in bulk at a Government store is going to be taken to the hotel room or home and there consumed in solitude is just another fairy tale. You can't allow the sale of liquor by the glass in so-called high class places and not permit its sale in places where workingmen can get it."

Mr. Beamish told the conference the trend of opinion in Pennsylvania was for sale of hard liquors by the glass on a restricted basis. The number of restaurant men attending the conference was taken to presage the bringing of enormous pressure on the Ohio Legislature for sales by the glass in public eating places.

Mr. Carl F. Delano, member of Michigan's Legislative Committee drafting control laws, said:

"There is a terrific fight on in Michigan to force us to allow sale of hard liquors by the glass. We may leave that up to individual counties to decide for themselves. I feel certain that if liquor is sold by the glass all over the State most of Michigan's counties will be back in the dry columns by next fall."

The tentatively drafted Michigan control bill provides for purchase of distilled liquors only in government stores for consumption only at home or in hotel rooms and for sale of fermented liquors on the same basis that 3.2 beer is sold now, he said.

Defeat of the bootlegger should be one of the first concerns of liquor-control legislation, Mr. Leonard B. Harrison of New York, chief of staff of the Rockefeller investigating committee, told the conference

"You are going to have some amount of bootlegging under any system, but the more restrictions you place on the sale of liquor the more bootlegging you are going to have," he said. "I think on the other hand that a reasonable system will develop a public opinion in favor of law enforcement. I think it advisable to err on the side of liberality, placing fewer restrictions at first and gradually making restrictions if they become necessary."

The conference today went into executive session to discuss the topic.

Alabama Forest Enlarged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The Jackson Lumber company of Lockhart, Ala., has given 1640 acres of land to increase the state forest at Geneva, according to Col. Page S. Bunker, state forester. A reproduction of the young long-leaf pine is found on this land, which will be developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

British Opinion Sharply Split On Gold Policy

Roosevelt's Plans Meet Violent Opposition in Some Quarters

Others Praise Them

'Golden Delusions,' Paper Says, But Many Hope for Union of Pound and Dollar

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 4—Intensely opposed sections of British opinion have become involved in heated controversy over President Roosevelt's gold-purchasing plans, which are universally recognized here as vitally affecting United Kingdom interests.

The Economist, Britain's leading orthodox financial organ, today flaunted "Golden Delusions" as its main editorial caption upon this question.

The Midland Bank, largest of England's five chief financial institutions, has come out in its current monthly review equally strong upon the other side by showing the enormous benefits that all British and Scandinavian nations have reaped from simultaneously inflating their currencies in 1931, when Britain went off the gold standard.

Average Man Is Hopeful

The man in the street takes another angle. He doesn't pretend to understand the rights of the controversy. On the other hand, he sees in Mr. Roosevelt's action the possibility of a marriage between sterling and the dollar infinitely to be desired not only as promoting Anglo-American coöperation, but in combating commodity price depreciation, from which Britain is suffering almost equally with the United States.

The British Government isn't yet entirely convinced of the desirability of such a union. It hopes Mr. Roosevelt's scheme may succeed but lends an ear also to orthodox gold standardites who whisper to it continually that the fundamentals of Mr. Roosevelt's action are unsound.

The present Japanese trade boom is pointed to as showing what a good big dose of inflation can do even under the exceedingly unfavorable circumstances of a financially embarrassed people engaged in costly military adventures. The experiences of France in 1925 are recalled as showing, first, the stimulus to industry and the reduction of unemployment obtainable from lowering currency exchange values and, second, the certainty with which solvent states can restore stability at will after inflation.

Disapproves of Inflation

Sir William Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics, recently expressed the opinion that inflation—of which, however, he disapproves—would bring about a rise of prices and the absorption of unemployed in a temporary boom.

Another British economist, Mr. Ralph G. Hawtrey, goes further. At a recent meetng of the Royal Statistical Society in London, speaking individually, and not in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the British Treasury, Mr. Hawtrey said that what was to be hoped from a depreciation of currency was a rise in both the internal and external price levels. He added that inflation could always be stopped at will by well-recognized methods.

"Depreciation," he said, "has in fact started in the majority of countries and there has not been a single case where there has been any difficulty in control."

Prof. Theodor E. Gregory and Sir Walter Layton, who both carry weight in British economic circles, on the other hand, are doubtful of results to be achieved upon lines so far followed, although they would like to see commodity prices restored.

President Grau's Resignation Refused

HAVANA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Representatives of all factions which originally backed President Grau San Martin today refused to accept his resignation and again ratified him as President.

After a night-long session at the home of Señor Sergio Carbos, the group announced it not only had refused the President's resignation, but had not even considered the resignation of the Cabinet. When he went to the meeting at midnight, President Grau carried in his pocket the resignation of his Cabinet.

At the same time it was made known that the student directory, which has been a strong element in the President's support, had decided at a separate meeting to dissolve itself and withdraw from the Government.

The action of the group at the Carbos residence came at a time when there admittedly was trouble within the navy where a group of new officers were insisting they would not accept any President who was not "an authentic revolutionary" or who was in any way connected with the mediation efforts of United States Ambassador Welles.

Police Radio Patrol Installed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The third police radio system in Florida is now being installed by the police department of St. Petersburg and will be in operation within the next week. Five radio-equipped cruising cars will patrol the city.

British Columbia Liberals Overturn Tolmie Régime

Party System Survives But Socialists Show Impressive Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 4—The Liberal Party was swept back into office in British Columbia Thursday by one of the greatest majorities in the history of the province. Of 41 seats the Liberals under Mr. T. D. Pattullo are assured of 30 and will probably win six seats which go to the deferred poll on Nov. 27.

The next Legislature will probably consist of 36 Liberals, six members of the socialistic Coöperattive Commonwealth Federation, which will be the official opposition, one supporter of the present non-party government, three independents and one labor man.

To Canadians generally chief significance of the election was the survival of the party form of government after a vigorous campaign against it, and failure of the Socialists to gain a dominant group. The Coöperative Commonwealth Federation, however, made a remarkable run, not only electing six members and a Labor candidate friendly to it, but running second in most other places, well ahead of nonparty and Conservative candidates. When the general vote is compiled, the Socialist total is expected to be impressive.

Experienced political observers believe the C. C. F. had finally assured the Liberal victory by causing a large Conservative vote, afraid of Socialism, to get behind the only organized party opposed to this program.

It was admitted that a month ago the C C. F. would have made a strong bid for a big minority bloc in the House at least, but it has gone downhill in the last few weeks because many of its leaders were accused of hostility to Christianity and churches.

The Government of Premier S. F. Tolmie is expected to resign within a few days and allow Mr. Pattullo to form a Liberal ministry and begin to implement the large promises of prosperity and unemployment relief made in the campaign.

Dormitory Residents Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4—With 86.5 per cent of its 2300 undergraduates living in the 25 dormitories, Princeton University is slowly approaching its long-sought goal of enabling all its students to live on the campus. This year's figures mark an increase of 98 over the number living in dormitories last year, and are due chiefly to the opening of Joline Hall last winter.

MIAMI, FLA.

John E. Withers Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED

Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.

1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8
MIAMI, FLORIDA

REAL ESTATE
HOMES and APARTMENTS
John T. Larkin
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
MIAMI BEACH
PHONE 52506
1211 Lincoln Rd. - Miami Beach

Miami This Winter

"Keyes Management Insures Satisfaction" at any of these apartments:

MIAMI BEACH

Park Lane Apartment Hotel	Alton at 10th
The Mildred Lee	948 W. 48th St.
The Rivanna	929 Michigan
The Royal Palm	2908 Royal Palm Ave.

MIAMI

The Corona	45 S. E. 2nd St.
The Fredora Court	1239 S. Bayshore Dr.
The Ahanda	244 N. E. 28th St.
The Bay Breeze	620 N. E. 24th St.
The Shadowlawn	136 N. E. 46th St.
The Deering	138 N. E. 46th St.
The Esther	101 N. E. 51st St.
The Alpena	327 S. W. 10th Ave.
El Jardine	984 S. W. 4th St.
The Griffith	2357 S. W. 9th St.
The Vivian	2161 S. W. 14th Terrace
The Buckingham	107 N. W. 8th Ave.
The Wheelock	676 N. W. 47th St.
The Goldie	421 N. W. 59th Terrace

CORAL GABLES

The Biltmore Arms	935 Catalonia
The De Castre	534 Anastasia
The Sidonia Gardens	39 Sidonia

HOTELS

The Cambridge	330 Michigan
The Barcelona	Espanola and Drexel

Our Home Rental Dept. also has a very complete file of residential properties available for lease this season. Tell us your requirements and we will be glad to send complete information.

Our 1933-34 illustrated Apartment Rental Guide will be mailed on request. You'll like our service.

THE KEYES COMPANY
19 W. FLAGLER, MIAMI
Washington at 5th Miami Beach

Monitor News Radiocasts

Monday—Tuesday 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Wednesday 12:00—12:15
Thursday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Friday Saturday 12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

Opium Monopoly Blocks Restrictions

(Continued from Page 1)

quo, not to mention a Russian-Japanese war, more thoroughly than did all the months of Mr. Henry L. Stimson's nonrecognition policy.

Now on the heels of these two effective American steps comes the withdrawal of the fleet from the Pacific. Elaborate reasons are given in Washington why this cruise through the Panama Canal to the east coast has nothing to do with Asiatic relations. But the reasons did not prevent the news being flashed instantly to every Japanese city and town.

If indications do not fail, the retirement of the fleet will be taken in Japan as a friendly gesture, removing the sting from the two earlier strokes of Asiatic policy which were warnings. And if the fleet withdrawal could be followed by repeal of the Japanese exclusion Act, a new basis of frank, realistic, and honorable confronting of national policies could be obtained between Tokyo and Washington.

Network Against Drugs

Behind the scenes, however, is the Manchoukuo opium problem. This is no local detail. Since before 1922 and intensively since 1924, the civilized nations—with the United States among the leaders—have been weaving a network against narcotic drugs. Year by year the meshes have been drawn tighter. Here factories, there Turkish plants, India poppy cultivation—all were being steadily cut down.

With the completion of Geneva machinery last year, in which the American Government played a dominant part, the drug problem seemed to be very definitely on the way to settlement. Now comes the Manchoukuo state, dominated by Japan, and establishes an official opium monopoly, upon which extensive bond issues are backed.

It becomes the essential task of the Japanese administrators in Manchuria to extend poppy cultivation to make good their investment. They print a tempting picture of a poppy on Manchoukuo currency. They reduce taxes appreciably on land which will be given over to poppy cultivation.

Finally, because opium production is not coming up to expectations, considerable quantities of high-content opium are imported from Persia for the Manchoukuo state monopoly.

Boys Arrested in Toronto For Kidnaping Pet Cat

TORONTO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Two boys were under arrest yesterday charged with having kidnaped Mrs. Libby Devine's cat and holding it for ransom.

The woman, an old-age pensioner, said her pet, Mitzi, was captured Saturday night. Shortly thereafter a youth informed her the cat would be returned—for $10. Mrs. Devine said she paid the ransom.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

MIAMI, FLA.

MIAMI AND MIAMI BEACH
Realtors
Specializing in
SALES—RENTALS
HOMES—APARTMENTS
BUSINESS PROPERTY
WOLFSON REALTY, Inc.
665 Washington Ave. Ph. 51493
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Burdine's
MIAMI, FLORIDA
"Young Sunshine Fashion Colony"
. . . is the smart, thrifty shopping headquarters for all of
Young Resorting America!

A SERVICE TO MIAMI Residents and Visitors
When your shopping, school, or travel problems are not solved by advertisements in current issues of The Christian Science Monitor,
Call MIAMI 3-2445
An answer can doubtless be supplied by our index of advertisers in all lines of business represented in the Monitor.
The Christian Science Monitor 1229 Ingraham Bldg. Miama, Florida

Goering Attacks Communism As Criminals' Party

Dimitroff Again Ejected During Reichstag Fire Trial

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (AP)—The outspoken Georgi Dimitroff, one of the accused in the Reichstag fire trial, was expelled again today after arousing the ire of the day's chief witness, Hermann Wilhelm Goering, who shouted that the defendant should have been executed long ago.

The courtroom was turned into a mass meeting, with the audience yelling "Bravo," when Herr Goering, the Prussian Premier and Reich minister without portfolio, made his remark.

Presiding Judge Wilhelm Buenger supported Herr Goering's view and ordered two policemen to eject Dimitroff.

Herr Goering called after the defendant as he was being led from the room: "You have reason enough to be afraid when once you leave the custody of this court."

Arraigns Communism

Previously Herr Goering in an arraignment of the Communist party, with which Dimitroff was connected in his native Bulgaria, declared that "murder is Communism's first commandment. Sadism has its home in the Communist party," the Prussian Premier said, "and cruelties are nowhere so bestial as when the Communists are in a position to torture people."

Dimitroff had cross-questioned Herr Goering to bring out that in his opinion the police went after the Communists only to find the accomplices of the young Dutchman, Marinus Van Der Lubbe, who has admitted setting the fire.

These questions so irritated Herr Goering that Dimitroff asked him tauntingly, "Are you afraid of them?"

Herr Goering then called all Communists scoundrels, leading to this question by Dimitroff: "Are you aware that one-sixth of the world now lives under Communism?"

Herr Goering replied, at first impetuously, "Unfortunate," but a moment later more composedly said: "What is happening in Russia does not concern me. I am concerned with the scoundrels who came here from abroad to fire the Reichstag."

Planned to Arrest Leaders

"Nothing so crossed my plans for the elimination of Communism as the Communists' firing of the Reichstag," he said. "My plan contemplated a delay in striking the blow until after the Reichstag election, then nullifying the Communist mandate, and on the first provocation to seize all the leaders, each of whom had committed enough crimes to hang them three times.

"I regret extremely that certain Communist leaders have been saved from the gallows through the premature forcing of my hand."

The Minister added that he would have arrested Ernst Torgler, Communist floor leader in the Reichstag, anyway, irrespective of his being in the building late because, he said, all Communist leaders were criminals.

Torgler followed Herr Goering on the witness-stand and again solemnly declared that he had nothing whatever to do with the fire

"My party had no connections with the deed which could only lead to the smashing of our party," Torgler testified.

He drew attention to the various orders by the party urging the membership not to clash with the National Socialists. As the first Communist leader, he added, he went to the then Bourgeois Chancellor, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, in January to discuss means of avoiding clashes.

Herr Goering replied that he was sticking to the version that the Communists planned the crimes.

Japan Sees Amity Move by America

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington is able to make to convince Japan that the United States does not intend any active measures to stifle Japan.

The Japanese continue to misunderstand President Roosevelt's Jan. 17 declaration upholding the so-called Stimson doctrines regarding Manchuria, believing they are aimed exclusively at Japan, rather than in general support of peace machinery.

Another Treaty Attempt

In connection with the general situation the newspaper Nichi-Nichi understands that despite Mr. Grew's discouraging attitude here Mr. Hirota has instructed Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, to sound Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, regarding an "America-Japan treaty of amity and security."

Mr. Hull replied that any negotiations looking toward such agreement are at present premature, intimating that any idea that Washington may formally change its attitude in regard to Manchuria cannot be entertained at this time.

However, to soothe Japanese susceptibilities President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have decided on a dramatic gesture, announcing the fleet's impending departure for the Atlantic, showing by this action their increasing inclination to accept Japan's assurance that it does not intend any program of wholesale Asiatic expansion.

Democracy Fast Vanishing Off the Earth, Angell Says

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 (AP)—Democracy has altogether vanished from most countries of the world and is but a wraith of her former self in British countries, Sir Norman Angell, author and pacifist, declared in an address under the auspices of the National Council of Education here Nov. 1.

Democracy, "saved for the world" by the great war, had in some inexplicable anticlimax been metamorphosed to such an extent that it appeared as if an epidemic of dictatorship had broken out the world over, he said. The United States was not excepted, Sir Norman declared.

NRA Potatoes for White House

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nice Ripe Aroostooks

That's What This N. R. A. Stands For and They Conform to the Code.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N .Y.—The White House pantry has just been stocked with 400 pounds of the best potatoes Maine grows. They were the gift of the people of Caribou and were delivered at Hoover Airport, Washington, by airplane.

Voters of Six States Ready To Act on Issue of Dry Repeal

Indorsement of but Three Needed to Turn Age-Old Problem Back to Pre-Prohibition Status and Sound the Signal for New Battle Against Liquor

Three states will decide on Nov. 7 whether the Eighteenth Amendment is to be repealed this year. Six states—Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Utah—are scheduled to hold special elections, but as 33 states already have signified approval of the repeal amendment, but three more are needed to attain the 36 necessary for ratification of a constitutional amendment.

And as doubt is widely felt over the outcome of the elections in but one, Utah, it appears reasonably certain that this step in turning the age-old liquor problem back to its pre-prohibition status will have been taken by this date. Final ratification by the last state constitutional convention doubtless will have been recorded by Dec. 5.

Though bowing to the apparent inevitability of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, drys throughout the country await Tuesday's elections without conceding any measure of victory to liquor itself and with confidence in the ultimate success of prohibition. They are ready, it is pointed out, to comply with the expressed wishes of a majority of the voters, but share, with many sincere wets, considerable misgiving as to what the prohibitionless future holds for the nation.

Through Dry Activity

Recognizing, however, that only through continued dry activity will any progress be made in the fight against liquor, dry forces, especially those in the states which will vote on repeal next Tuesday, are proceeding with their campaigns, and besides making the result somewhat doubtful in Utah, are expected to squeeze a tight vote in Ohio. Friends of prohibition in South Carolina also are active and probably will turn out a large vote. Wets are reported leading by substantial margins, however, in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and South Carolina.

The dates marking the original proposal of and the final passage and ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment hold a significance vital in the nation's political, economical, and social history.

As the close of this act in the liquor drama appears imminent, it is recalled that the first formal action in its opening was on Dec. 22, 1914, when Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, proposed in Congress what later became the Eighteenth Amendment. The bill then received a majority vote of 197 to 190, but not the two-thirds majority necessary for submission of an amendment. It finally passed the Senate on Aug. 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20, and the House in December of the same year by a vote of 282 to 128. Nebraska, the thirty-sixth state to do so, ratified the amendment on Jan. 16, 1919, and it became effective on Jan. 16, 1920.

Anticlimax Approaches

The anticlimax of 14 years of attempting to enforce national prohibition amid the confusion of a post-war and post-boom hysteria, and more recently a raging economical storm, now approaches.

Whether or not a majority of the electorate has been logically convinced that state control solves the liquor problem better than national prohibition, sufficient voters in the required three-fourths of the states most likely will have so expressed themselves by next Tuesday, and the nation, wets and drys alike, will be confronted with a maze of new, perplexing problems.

Inasmuch as only most unexpected and unusual circumstances could alter the present course toward repeal, such technicalities as when the new amendment becomes effective occupy wider attention. The United States Attorney-General's office has ruled that as soon as the thirty-sixth state has ratified, repeal is effective, and that the proclamation is a mere formality. In considering this point the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of "Ex Parte Dillon," pointing out that the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment was consumated when the last ratification vote was taken, is referred to. The court added in this case that the fact that the Secretary of State did not proclaim the ratification for nearly two weeks was not material.

Until Formal Declaration

Some, however, still contend that the liquor laws will remain in force until the formal declaration of ratification by the Secretary of State.

As three state conventions are scheduled to meet at noon, on Dec. 5, it therefore is possible that liquor may be sold legally in those states lacking their own prohibitory or control laws, on the afternoon of that day.

Meanwhile plans go forward in a few states among those which have already voted for repeal, for the adoption of liquor control laws, 10 others already having taken this step in an attempt to improve conditions over those of preprohibition days.

Distillers and brewers rush frantically to take advantage of the uncorking, at the same time unmasking much of the wet propaganda promising true temperance, less drinking, no saloons, and prosperity.

While the drys point out that a vote against repeal means a vote against liquor and a strengthening of the whole movement against intoxicating drinks.

Democrats Increase Public Job Burden

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Jobs under the executive civil service increased by 10,017 during September.

The Civil Service Commission reported Nov. 2 that at the close of the month, 566,356 persons were holding executive civil service positions of which 69,740 were in Washington. Employees here increased by 2025. The figure for the entire country at the end of September was 2253 more than on Dec. 31, 1932. The peak for all time, 917,760, was reached Nov. 11, 1918.

The NRA accounted for 1922 employees at the end of September, 1180 of them being in Washington. The emergency Public Works Administration had 1190 employees, 729 of them in Washington. The figures do not include the men enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps which are estimated by the commission at 315,000 men.

BOSTON, MASS.

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn the Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Furs Relined
Repaired and Re-Dyed
W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs Stored and Insured
Fur Garments Made to Order
REASONABLE PRICES ALWAYS PREVAIL
175 Tremont St., Boston

The VISIBLE Method of VERTICAL FILING
Steel Files of All Sizes
AUTOMATIC FILES-SYSTEMS-DESKS
Manufactured by Automatic File and Index Company
Sales Representative
BOSTON, MASS.: 201 Devonshire Street
Lib. 8476

Ford Employees Will Be Laid Off Under NRA Code

Company Is Unwilling, It Says, But Law Forces 35-Hour Week

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (AP)—Officials of the Ford Motor Company have announced that, in order to comply with their interpretation of the provisions of the NRA automotive code, weekly layoffs would be instituted in the Rouge River plant at Dearborn to bring the workers within the maximum 35-hour average working week specified in the code.

This will be accomplished, a spokesman for the company said last night, by laying off 9000 men for a seven-day period next week, following it with one week layoffs of 9000 other workers in succeeding weeks until each will have reduced his working time since last September, when the code was signed, by seven days.

"The company is taking this mandatory step in compliance with the new prohibition against work in this country," a spokesman for the Ford Company said.

The Rouge plant has been in operation on a five-day, 40-hour week basis for some time, and officials said that the contemplated layoffs will reduce the average work week for all to 35 hours by the first of the year. The last official employment figures placed the number of workers at the Rouge plant at 45,000.

Referring to the step the Ford spokesman said: "We don't want to do it but the law requires it."

The revised automobile code approved by President Roosevelt on Aug. 27, under the heading "hours" reads in part:

". . . It is made a provision of this code that employers shall so operate their plants that the average employment of all factory employees shall not exceed 35 hours per week. It will be necessary at times to operate for substantially longer hours, but no employee shall be employed for more than six days or 48 hours in any one week, and all such peaks shall be absorbed in such average."

Johnson Remains Mum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Recovery officials last night were amazed to hear that Mr. Henry Ford intended laying off all his men seven days to come within the 35-hour average work week permitted by the automobile code and indicated that this action was regarded as a definite violation of the spirit of the industrial law if not of the letter of the code.

Pending more complete information as to the Ford plans, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator, and his aides, declined to comment.

Ford Men Protest

EDGEWATER, N. J., Nov. 4 (AP)—Striking Ford workers of the Edgewater assembly plant, about 1500 strong, dispatched a statement to their employers in Detroit yesterday and turned again toward Washington for the solution of their problems.

The statement was released through their attorney, J. Glenn Anderson of Newark, who was authorized to "prosecute vigorously the charges against the company filed by him in our behalf with the President of the United States."

Diver Claims Record

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP)—A United States record for individual deep-sea diving was claimed here yesterday by Mr. Chris Hansen, who said he had gone 260 feet below the surface of the water in a successful effort to recover a 10,000 pound anchor being used on construction of the Golden Gate Bridge here.

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
300 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at All Hours
Catering—Confectionery
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

Lloyd-Mansfield Co.
OPTOMETRISTS
OPTICIANS
Eyes examined and glasses fitted
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 2090

— IF —
you have
HOUSEHOLD PERSONAL or OFFICE EFFECTS
that must be
STORED, MOVED PACKED or SHIPPED
Call HIGhlands 2340-2341
Forwarders to all parts of the world
SUFFOLK STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMPANY
96-104 Northampton St., Boston
Estimates Without Charge

Americans Warned Of Falsities Spread By Hollywood Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—A warning that Hollywood is misrepresenting civilization in the United States and building up prejudices against the country in every part of the world where American films are shown was sounded by Mr. Arundell Esdaile, secretary of the British Museum, at a meeting in his honor at the English-Speaking Union yesterday.

While Mr. Esdaile confessed that he did not know what could be done about the situation, he declared that "civilized Americans" should be informed and be wide-awake to the manner in which they are being discredited abroad through the medium of the motion picture.

A distinguished authority on libraries, who, however, does not keep his nose between the covers of a book, Mr. Esdaile said American farmhouses, fields and crops had delighted him in his journey through the middle West. The trees in their autumn foliage were a remarkable sight, he said.

He spoke of the development of county libraries in England as one of the most important features of library service in that country. Through them, he said, any person in a remote village could get any book he required for study merely by filing a request with their local representative.

Record Use Is Made Of Boston Museum

The road from Portland, Maine to Persepolis is carrying more and more traffic. Newport, R. I. is turning more and more toward neo-classicism and the surrounding exhibits in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Reports for the month of October indicate a more extensive use of the Museum than in any previous period recorded. The desire to invest some of the new leisure in a study of the arts was mirrored in the records which show that lantern slides lent to subscribers and school teachers was far in excess of last year and almost double the figures for 1931.

The attendance in the Museum totaled 40,127, as against 28,805 for last year. In addition, it is estimated that some 1500 school children with their own instructors made use of the collections this past month, some coming from points as far distant as Newport, R. I., and Portland, Maine.

Mother of NRA Chief Visits at White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Samuel Johnson, mother of NRA's Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, is ready to go back to Okmulgee, Okla., tomorrow night—she's seen the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the White House Swimming Pool.

"I had to wait 78 years to see a President's wife, but it was worth it" she said, as she shook hands with Mrs. Roosevelt after a long visit at tea time. The President chanced to be coming over from the executive offices, so she had a chat with him too—on her favorite topic, her son.

BOSTON, MASS.

Individual Creations in
Dresses
Suits
Coats
Vincent MODISTE
83 Newbury Street, Boston

Household Goods
STORAGE
Fireproof Construction
Huntington Ave. at Forsyth St.
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Dead Storage of Automobiles
Monthly Rates
PHONE KEN 9050 or COM. 1530
Edw. L. Wingate, Gen. Mgr.

This Pilgrim Maid at work is a symbol of full measure service for your laundry dollar
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
HIGHLANDS 2800
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON

THE KENNEL SHOP

"A wee hoose" with Scottie shutters . . . Downstairs, where smartly dressed dogs can sniff at the newest fashions, and their proud owners obtain professional advice on Feeding, Rearing, Training.
R. H. Stearns Company
BOSTON

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
Antique and Modern House Furnishings
ENTIRE COLLECTION FROM
18th Century Tavern at No. Shirley and Other Estates
To be sold on the premises at
1024 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8th and 9th
Afternoons at 2 o'Clock and Evenings at 8 o'Clock
ANTIQUES CONSIST IN PART of Early Tavern and Drop Leaf Tables, 14 Mushroom and Ladder Back Arm Chairs, Highboys, Sofas, Bureaus, Beds, Clocks. Large assortment of Sandwich and Early Glass, China, Pewter, etc. Tambour and other Secretaries, Desk, Dining Room, Chamber and Living Room Furniture in Maple and Mahogany, Oriental Rugs, Lamps, Mirrors, Andirons, Bric-a-Brac, etc.
ON EXHIBITION FROM MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6th
WILLIAM K. MacKAY, Auctioneer

It's Smart to be Thrifty
So Come to Our
25% Discount Sale
on Woolens and Silks in Daytime, Afternoon and Evening Dresses and Gowns. Sizes 14-44.
Sale prices ranging from $10.15 to $54.50
Myrtle Mae Shop
227 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
The model sketched is of Forstmann wool and satin

Jays Boston Temple Place Elsewhere

We do a very nice "Woman's business" among those women who do not want to look so frankly "Motherish." Perhaps you'd like to see what Jays can do for you.
It means something to many women that we have styles whose every line and detail are devised to subtract years, a knack for making even our lowest priced coats, dresses and all else the embodiment of the same principles that apply to the more costly.
Our women's gowns start at 19.00, Gowns, second floor
Our women's furred coats start at 74.00, Coats, third floor

South Africa Pays Subsidies to Two Italian Ship Lines

Government Seeks to Accelerate Progress in Getting New Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—To accelerate progress in establishing markets for South African products in East and West Africa and on the Continent, the Union Government has agreed to pay £150,000 a year subsidy to the Navigazione Liberia Triestina and the Italia Navigation Company, the two Italian steamship lines which serve South Africa.

The agreement will remain in force for five years from March 1, 1934. In terms of the agreement the two shipping companies will provide:

A fast four-weekly service, by 20,000 ton vessels, to Marseilles and Genoa, completing the voyage from Cape Town in a maximum time of 14 days, 15 hours.

Semifast monthly services to Mediterranean ports, via East and West African ports; and a monthly service to a large number of ports on the west coast of Africa and to Mediterranean ports.

It is estimated that the shipping companies will, under the agreement, take between £100,000 and £200,000 worth of Union coal annually.

The proposal is meeting with opposition from certain quarters on the grounds that the new trade projects are not sufficient to warrant the subsidy and that the agreement was made in secret without other shipping companies being given an opportunity to make offers.

It is pointed out, however, that the action of the Union Government may have been influenced to some extent because the Italian Government undertook to subsidize the two lines to the extent of approximately £300,000, provided the Union also took some share of the burden.

Litvinoff Warned Against 'Nonsense' By Moley Letter

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The American people have developed a genuine friendliness for Russia and will welcome establishment of official relations with the Soviets, but they will not tolerate "any nonsense from the Third Internationale," Mr. Raymond Moley, editor of the new weekly magazine, Today, warns Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, in an open letter addressed to him, in the issue of the publication out today.

Counseling Mr. Litvinoff not to be deceived by the estimate of the temper of this country made by "a few radicals in our eastern cities," Mr. Moley assures the Soviet official, however, that the most effective money his government ever spent in propaganda was the money it used to pay its debts. "The rest has been wasted," he adds.

"This is a vast country and a literate, studious and thinking country," the letter continues.

"The point I am getting to very bluntly is that they are not going to tolerate any nonsense from the Third Internationale. The people of this country are in the habit of developing new methods of their own whenever they feel that new remedies are required. The New Deal shows that. The Third Internationale cannot teach them because it doesn't understand them and its philosophy wasn't developed with their necessities in mind.

"The masses of Americans do not like Communism and they prefer to have none of it. But they recognize the right of Russia to believe in it.

"They are not going to be deceived, either, by the assertion that the Third Internationale and the Soviet Government are distinct, because so long as the same people are officers for both, the American people are not going to make a distinction.

"Moreover, it isn't going to do any good to attempt the methods of a decadent European diplomacy. If, as we want to believe, your Government represents something new in Europe, let it be new in the sense that its diplomacy is not of a pattern with the shopworn melodrama of Talleyrand and Clemenceau.

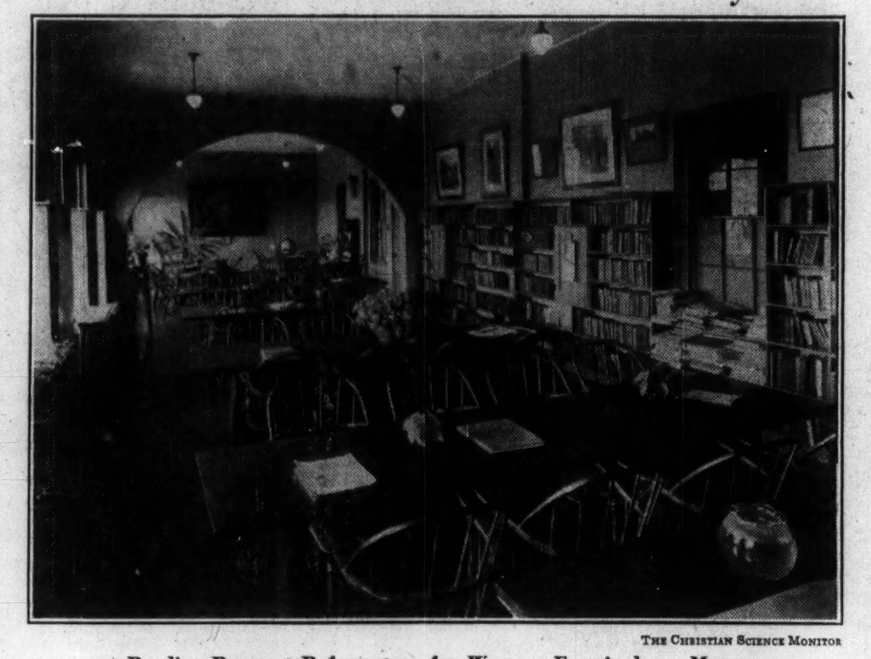
"So put the cards on the table always, and you will find that we shall do likewise."

'Close-trap' Planting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—A speeding up of tree growing in England is expected here to be effected by a "Jack and the Beanstalk" system of planting which is to be introduced in Leeds parks. The chief parks officer, Mr. T. R. Trigg, after a study of timber producing methods in Sweden, hopes to grow stately oaks, beeches and ashes, in much less time than it takes at present, by what is known as "close-trap" planting.

Viewed as Model of Correctional Library



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reading Room at Reformatory for Women, Framingham, Mass.

Better Prison Libraries Urged As Need In Meeting Crime Issue

Growing Problem of Juvenile Delinquency Declared Demanding Well-Equipped and Well-Supervised Book Collection in All Institutions

What appeared to State House throngs as just another mundane happening in a big city turned out to be a forceful vindication of a prison reform move dealing with the growing problem of juvenile delinquency.

A well-dressed, bright-faced young man dropped in at the State Division of Libraries to get a list of books for his children to read.

They do that by the hundreds. But librarians perked up when they heard what the visitor wanted with the books. It struck a note of deep significance so far as greater Boston is concerned where crime after crime is being laid at the door of paroled and delinquent boys and girls who need someone to help them get a grip on themselves.

"I want to give my children," the young man said, "something I never had until I was sent to the Norfolk Prison Colony. It's an appreciation of books. No one took the pains to make me interested in decent reading until the prison colony got hold of me."

Weathervane to Officials

This statement is seen as a weathervane to prison authorities showing them one way the correctional winds are blowing a substantial measure of good to those who have side-stepped their responsibilities of citizenship.

It also focuses the public eye on a plan of prison library expansion launched by the State Division of Libraries in the face of current juvenile problems. The plan is held to offer an approach to meeting these problems said to result in 200 cases a year in the Dorchester court alone.

Many such instances as that reported the other day convince state officials that well-equipped and well-supervised prison libraries promise at least a partial solution to the restless uprising of young criminals.

Prison librarians throughout the Commonwealth plan a meeting at the Norfolk colony shortly to discuss the advisability of extending the state institutional library system to correctional institutions operated by counties and municipalities.

Stories reach the State House of prisons in which inmates lie around doing little or nothing to turn them into useful citizens. Given half a chance they will read books, library heads insist. And by careful guidance they think it possible to train the younger people at least to read the right kind of books.

This, they say, entails careful study of the inmates' makeup. Reading is cultivated first of all, they explain, by giving the prisoners books that appeal to latent interests long buried under cloaks of delinquency. From then on, experience shows, reading can be guided into channels to lift him out of his former way of looking at things.

All this entails a state-wide setup working through a central authority, in the opinion of Miss E. Kathleen Jones of the state library division. The primary move she thought should be the appointment of high grade, well-trained librarians to furnish personal contacts between the prisoner and the books.

Miss Jones's story of a so-called incorrigible youth in one of Boston's schools emphasized her conclusions. His teacher studied him in an effort to get beneath his cold crust of irresponsibility, she said. The teacher learned the boy had a habit of going to the public library. To read? Hardly, his teacher thought. She had him followed, and learned the boy stood and stared sometimes for hours at the paintings hung on the wall.

Strange, the teacher pondered, since he had never evinced a desire to paint. The boy was given his chance to show what he could do with the brush. Without hesitation, he reproduced from memory a little crudely but nevertheless with a show of inspiration, one of the finest paintings in the library. From then on there was no doubt of his future usefulness as a citizen.

Trained in Leading Youth

In Miss Jones's opinion correctional institutions should all have "librarians" well-trained in leading youth out of delinquency. The proposed prison library expansion is right in keeping with the developing policy of the Department of Correction to analyze each prisoner's tastes and possibilities of reformation before sending him to any particular institution.

That 10 to 15 per cent of the nation's prison population is illiterate and 55 to 75 per cent have never gone beyond the sixth grade in school, is one argument used to push through the plan of libaray expansion.

At Norfolk Prison Colony, where the pick of prisoners are assembled, only eight out of 400 ever went to college.

Going the rounds is a saying that graduates of Lyman School go to Shirley, thence to Concord and finally to state prison. Emphasis is thus directed by librarian campaigners on Lyman and Shirley Schools, where truancy, vagrancy and petty stealing can be nipped in the bud. At present, these schools are doing a good job, it is said, with the promise that juvenile delinquency shortly will show a marked drop in the State.

The State Reformatory for Women is also mentioned as the builder of a model "correctional" library.

A recent innovation is to train delinquents in current events, thus interesting them in reading books on current economic and political problems. Bars usually drive prisoners to a deeper interest, Miss Jones said, in things going on in the world they left outside gray walls.

Georgia Cuts Phone Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Claiming that the $3 charge for installation was retarding the telephone business throughout the State, the Georgia Public Service Commission has reduced the charge to $2. At the same time the commission increased the cost of transferring from one type of service to another from $1 to $2.

Farmers' Plan Of Fixed Prices Is Turned Down

(Continued from Page 1)

not convinced the department of the uselessness of continuing the present voluntary system. Department officials let it be known that they could not at this stage accept the license program which the Governors brought with them.

A government-financed corporation might be created, the departmental group agreed, that would attempt some form of stabilization with regard to wheat—this to be a reenforcement of the processing plan. But beyond that they offered no immediate concessions.

The deadlock thus created resulted in the final appeal to the President today.

The Rejected Program

Earlier than this, the five governors had been asked to unite on some specific farm program to put before the Administration. The following program was finally drawn up—and rejected by the agricultural department:

1. Price-fixing for six major commodities.

2. Licensing of processors and distributors to force them to buy only at a fixed price. In this connection the legality of the procedure was one of the chief stumbling-blocks.

3. Licensing of producers to make the domestic allotment plan compulsory. Many experts felt new legislation would be needed to accomplish this.

4. Purchases by the Government of such surpluses as might find their way into the market. Funds for this work might also require new appropriation legislation by Congress.

Senator John B. Kendrick

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Nov. 4 (AP)—John B. Kendrick, senior United States Senator for Wyoming, who passed on here yesterday, recently returned from Washington where he labored throughout the summer in behalf of the huge Casper-Alcova reclamation project in Wyoming. A Democrat in politics, a cowboy for the love of it and a millionaire in lands and cattle, Senator Kendrick was often called the most popular man in Wyoming. Partisan politics were forgotten where he was concerned and from all over the State his constitutents, Republican and Democrat alike, supported him in his labors at Washington.

Making Waste Into Wages Resulting in Human Salvage

Goodwill Industries of Brooklyn Gave Employment to 484 Persons and Aided More Than 2000 Persons in the Last Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—"Making waste into wages is a slogan of the Goodwill Industries of Brooklyn—and in proof of the practicality of the idea, its sponsors turn to their records which show that they have paid more than $1,000,000 in wages to aged and handicapped persons since the work started 18 years ago.

"Not charity, but a chance," is another of its watch words, and its sponsors recall that the work was started and has grown up around a comparatively new conception of social service—the conviction that crippled or physically disabled men and women have a right to profitable employment and an active share in the affairs and pleasures of life.

Weaving these two ideas into a program that uses economic waste as a springboard from which to salvage what might otherwise be human waste, Goodwill Industries makes employment for hundreds of aged and handicapped men and women each year; gives them training in a dozen trades, and helps them to readjust themselves to their responsibilities and their conditions.

A visitor to their plant one day watched a man who stood feeding wood into a machine and commented that he was a symbol of what the industries stood for.

Just strips of waste wood, they were that the man was feeding into the planer—some stained oak, others—stained mahogany, some solid oak or walnut, but it was waste wood—all.

Out of the machine they came in clean, smooth boards for manufacture into new wooden articles like magazine racks, rungs for chairs and stools and even book shelves. The busy, alert young planer stood on one foot as he worked, the stump of his other leg hooked into the crotch of his crutch as he leaned back and forth to pick up his lumber. Handicapped, he was, but not wasted; contributing his day's labor in return for a day's wage.

The materials donated to the industries for their work—old clothing, furniture, magazines and other articles—are repaired or remodeled by the workers and sold to thrifty people in the Goodwill stores. The income pays the wages of the workers.

Since the economic slump, the amount of materials turned in has decreased considerably and the organization now needs gifts of old clothing, especially shoes, furniture, etc., so as to continue its aid to the hundreds of persons it serves.

Last year the organization helped more than 2000 persons of 17 nationalities; its dormitory provided beds for 26,269 men, and employment was found for 484 persons in normal industry.

Mr. James H. Post is president of the organization, which is holding "open house" at 369 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, this week for any visitors who care to see what is being done and, perhaps, to enroll as supporters of the work.

'Paint Up This Winter,' British Plan for Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—An earnest appeal to public organizations to put forward their contracts for interior painting during the winter months, thus helping to relieve unemployment, was made by various speakers at the Decorators' Exhibition held in Bingley Hall, Birmingham. The community at large also was asked to realize that, as far as durability was concerned, autumn was a much more advantageous time for exterior decoration than summer.

Japanese Division In Surprise Move From Neutral Zone

Sudden Shift Toward Soviet Frontier Held Significant

PEIPING, Nov. 3 (AP)—With speculation rife regarding possible trouble between Russia and Japan in Manchuria, great interest has been aroused by Japan's sudden complete withdrawal of troops from the demilitarized zone.

The Japanese began withdrawing the troops some time ago in accordance with terms of the Tanoku armistice.

With the sudden complete withdrawal, a full Japanese division now will be made available in northern Manchuria in case relations with the Soviets grow worse.

Reversing its former stiff attitude, Japan allowed Chinese police to bring artillery and machine guns into the neutral zone to fight bandits—thus constituting a police military body capable of controlling the area.

ATLANTA, GA.

PEACOCK ALLEY
Peachtree Street at Spring
Atlanta's Outstanding Restaurant
PLANKED STEAK Dinner 50c | FRIED CHICKEN DINNER 50c

KING
Hardware Company
13 Convenient Stores
We Appreciate Your Patronage
ATLANTA

PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
HAVE YOUR RUGS Cleaned and Dyed
You will be pleased with our expert work.
Phone Wa 7651
ATLANTA

ATLANTA, GA.

NRA WE DO OUR PART
COAL
Quality—Service
Jellico Coal Co.
Incorporated
Ma 4100 Atlanta, Ga.

All Our Men's Shops
are conveniently assembled in a strictly masculine area on the Street Floor . . . everything from suits to shoes for the Head of the House!
DAVISON-PAXON
ATLANTA, GA.

for school days... and every day
Colonial IS good BREAD
LEE BAKING CO. ATLANTA, GA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL'S
"A Store Near You"
FAIRMONT'S Better Butter
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE
Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women
ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

NRA WE DO OUR PART
Rogers 390 Stores are coöperating with President Roosevelt in his National Recovery Program.
ROGERS
QUALITY FOOD SHOPS
Alabama South Carolina

RICHMAN BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED 1879

Clothes for men who like REAL VALUE

For years, everybody has known that Richman Brothers Clothes . . . made and sold by the same people, without middleman's profit . . . are the world's outstanding values.

But never before have people appreciated this as much as today. Now that a dollar is a dollar, the whole country seems to have switched to Richman Brothers Clothes.

The reason is plain. We give you the cash buying power of America's largest fine clothes factory.

We give you the benefit of 54 years' experience in fine clothes making and the most envied reputation for fair dealing.

We give you the materials of the country's finest woolen mills and the conscientious workmanship of thousands of stock owning tailors.

We give you more for your money, more quality, more style, more value . . . and the choice of any suit, topcoat, overcoat or tuxedo in the store for the single low price of . . $22.50

$22.50

RICHMAN BROTHERS
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF 62 STORES IN 57 CITIES

STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

BOSTON, MASS. PHILADELPHIA, PA. PITTSBURGH, PA. BUFFALO, N. Y. SYRACUSE, N. Y. SCRANTON, PA. ERIE, PA. HARRISBURG, PA. SCHENECTADY, N. Y. ALTOONA, PA. JOHNSTOWN, PA. WHEELING, W. VA. ELMIRA, N. Y. NEW CASTLE, PA. JAMESTOWN, N. Y. WASHINGTON, PA. WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Salesmen Everywhere . . . For nearest Representative address Factory and Executive Offices, Cleveland, O.

BAUER-PETERMAN CO.
..PRINTERS..
Pioneer Manufacturers of the Popular Double-Handled Collection Bags
LABELS and EMBOSSED SEALS for every purpose
1129 Wall Street Los Angeles

TYPEWRITING COURSE...and new REMINGTON TYPEWRITER .....for only $3 down

Think of it! A splendid practical course in Modern Touch Typewriting. Makes you an expert in a short time. Also a brand new regulation Remington Portable typewriter. Not a used or rebuilt typewriter. Standard keyboard. Carrying case included. You get all this for only $3 down. You can try the typewriter and the typing course 10 days free. Send no money. Write for full facts about this amazing offer. Say: Please tell me how I can get a new Remington Portable and Course in Typewriting on your 10-day free trial offer for only $3 down. Remington Rand Inc., Dept. T-9, Buffalo, N. Y.

Do YOU— who never TRUSTED HASH

Read and rejoice taste PRUDENCE and be thrilled

BACK in your mind there's a vague idea that under certain rare circumstances hash can be a glorious dish, but somehow you don't trust it, as a rule; fear it's made of scraps; sort of thrown together anyhow.

Well, then, here is how Prudence Corned Beef Hash is made, by an old New England recipe in a spotless New England kitchen. Only young, tender beef is used; no scraps, no skin, no gristle.

After the meat is boiled and cooled, it is removed from the pot and the fat skimmed off the water. Then, in this same savory water, carefully selected, white, mealy potatoes are boiled.

Prudence Hash is a delicious, wholesome, hearty meal; it's hash that *is* hash; a dish fit for a king.

In 2-portion and 4-portion cans. Takes three minutes to brown . . . costs six cents for a man's-size serving.

If you really want to get over your distrust of hash, make sure that it's *Prudence* you buy.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston
PRUDENCE Ready to Brown CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. Add to the emergency shelf in your pantry a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew, and Prudence Lamb Stew. They are mighty good.

Railroads Given $135,000,000 Loan For Steel Rails

Other Announcements of Grants for Important Construction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Economic reports coming to Mr. Roosevelt indicated that the one big industry showing itself out of line with recent business recovery was steel.

Now the railroads have been loaned $135,000,000 in one big order and steel will be the big beneficiary. A total of $51,000,000 goes for steel rails, which ought to set the stacks a-smoking along the Monongahela. Another $84,000,000 goes to the Pennsylvania Railroad electrification and improvements which should set men to whistling at Schenectady, and to pouring blazing metal at Homestead and a dozen other big industrial centers.

One of the results will be to see the fast new electric line between New York and Washington rapidly carried to completion. Engineers expect big things from this project, already about half finished. It is believed that one of the fastest train services in the world is potential in the undertaking, with train schedules that will put old coal-burning engines to shame, and even make a respectable comparison with air travel.

The new allotments were made by the Public Works Administration after consultation with the President and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

On top of the allotments to carriers, big new grants for construction work were announced today. An initial allotment of $4,000,000 goes to start construction of the $18,912,000 Verde irrigation and power project in Arizona. Allotments to 41 non-federal projects scattered through 15 states were also announced totaling $13,578,855; the latter lifting the total of such non-federal allotments so far this week to above $154,000,000.

Of today's allotments, 26 were for both loans and grants, while 15 were for grants only of 30 per cent of the cost of labor and material, with the balance required for the projects furnished from other local revenues.

Power irrigation, water roads, barns, gymnasiums, hospitals, dormitories, sewers, dams, schools, culverts, paving, bridges, power plants and other public buildings were included in today's list.

On the Cape Verde allotment the proposed construction will consist of dams, reservoirs, canals, lateral systems and power development for the irrigation of about 80,000 acres of land. The project will be self-liquidating, repayment to be made by users of water under the Reclamation Act. The project itself will use considerable power for pumping purposes. The surplus power will be marketed.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"BLACKBIRDS" (Colonial). Wings are being clipped as performance is still lengthy. Includes burlesque of recent successful plays and films. 8:15.

"20TH CENTURY" (Peabody Playhouse). Comedy by the authors of "The Front Page" with all action on famous express train. 8:30.

"COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW" (Wilbur). Last day of National Dramatic Players' production of this play in which Paul Muni originally appeared. 8:20.

Movies

KEITH'S—"The Invisible Man." H. G. Wells's famous story. Mickey Mouse cartoon. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford begin sixth week at organ. 10 a. m., 12:47, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

METROPOLITAN — Paul Muni in "The World Changes"—supported by a long list of stars. On the stage Borrah Minevitch and his harmonica band heads bill. Orchestra plays overture to "Aida." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10.

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY—"Footlight Parade," Warner Brothers' musical production, recently at Metropolitan. Also "The Kickoff," collection of pictures of famous teams in action, and "Rufus Jones for President," with Ethel Waters. Paramount at 10:19 a. m., 1:02, 3:45, 6:28, 9:11. Fenway at 1:47, 4:21, 7:01, 9:38.

UPTOWN—Pantages vaudeville. Charles Hector's orchestra, screen features. Continuous from 1.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Engagement ends this week. 2:45, 8:45.

BOSTON—Kate Smith and "Swanee Music Revue" on stage. "Walls of Gold," with Sally Eilers and Ralph Morgan on screen —a Kathleen Norris story. 10:26 a. m., 1:33, 4:40, 7:48, 10:32.

TREMONT — "Forgotten Men." Signal Corps pictures of the war. Presented by Revere Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars. 10:15 a. m., 12:16, 2:17, 4:18, 5:59, 8, 10:01.

STATE—"Night Flight." John and Lionel Barrymore, Helen Hayes, Clark Gable, Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 in F minor, included in program. 8:15.

Other Events

LETTISH - AMERICAN CITIZENS' ASSN.—New organization holds first meeting in Norfolk House Center. One of speakers will be Senator Henry Parkman Jr. 8.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in Malden Auditorium. 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose. 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in the Community Playhouse, Washington and Forest Streets, Wellesley Hills. 8.

Music

FRITZ KREISLER—Concert in Symphony Hall at 3:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM — Concert by Mr. J. Langendoen, 'cellist; Klaus Goetze, pianist; Samuel Gardiner, accompanist. 2.

NORFOLK HOUSE CENTER — Afternoon Musicale. Numbers by Brahms and Handel. 2:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Viola recital by Joseph Pulvino. 3:30. Chamber Music Concert by Pro Arte Quartet. 8.

Other Events

OLD SOUTH MEETING-HOUSE FORUM — Address by H. V. Kaltenborn, radio news interpreter, journalist and traveler, on "Revolution in Europe." Preceded by music by the Myrtle Jordan Trio. 3:15.

FORD HALL FORUM—Lecture by Dr. Scott Nearing: "The Outlook for the American Middle Class." 7.

COMMUNITY CHURCH — In Symphony Hall. John Haynes Holmes speaks on "My Religious Faith Today." Preceded by music—organ, piano, violin and baritone solos. 10:45.

ART MUSEUM—Lecture by Professor Bailey. "The Grand Style." 3:30. Talk for children by Miss Maginnis, "Mycerinus." 3:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Miss Patricia Boyd, with the help of songs and costumes, pictures the life and habits of the people of Bali, in talk entitled "The Isle of Paradise." 3:30.

MONDAY

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "The Stars in Their Courses," 9:15 a. m., and 2:30; "Indian Homes and Habits," 12.

Sarraut Obtains Confidence Vote In Paris Chamber

Many Abstentions Show New Cabinet's Position Is Precarious

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 4—Making its first appearance before the French Chamber yesterday, the new Government, headed by M. Albert Sarraut, won the approval of the moderate element of Parliament for his program of severe financial and economic redressment at home and of continued cautious collaboration abroad.

By a vote of 320 to 32 the Government obtained a vote of confidence, a majority that must, however, be partially discounted by the fact that more than 200 members, including mainly the Socialists and a few members of groups on the Right, abstained from voting. This would give the Government a clear majority of only about 12 votes over possible opposition groups.

Neither the Socialists, the left-wing Radicals nor the parties of the right joined the applause which followed M. Sarraut's statement of policy. Although the cabinet received a favorable vote of confidence, doubts are openly expressed in many quarters as to how long this majority will resist the difficulties of balancing a budget which shows a deficit of more than 6,000,000,000 francs (more than $360,000,000).

The Government announced that it will submit immediately a financial project destined to balance the budget "completely and sincerely." The project will consist, M. Sarraut announced, predominantly of economies—differing in this from the project of the Daladier Ministry, which contained chiefly new taxation. Later he announced that complementary measures will be introduced containing administrative and fiscal reforms and providing for the suppression of fiscal franc.

France's money, Mr. Sarraut said, was safe, and the monetary situation would only become serious if private and political interests prevent passage of legislative measures necessary for the restoration of the budgetary equilibrium.

Alluding briefly to international affairs M. Sarraut said that the Government intended to continue the foreign policy of its predecessor and carry on the work at Geneva on the basis of accords reached with the United States, Britain and Italy in the recent Paris conversations.

Observers here find the chief significance of the statement in indications that the present Cabinet intends to turn its back on the Socialists and seek the support of the Radicals and Center groups in an attempt to obtain the passage of measures necessary to correct the budgetary deficit.

Nichols Proposes Port Freight Unit To Get New Business

A traffic bureau for soliciting rail and waterborne freights with branch offices in New York and Chicago was proposed for the city of Boston today by Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, candidate for mayor.

Such a bureau, designed to direct a large proportion of western commerce destined for overseas markets through the port of Boston, would be a branch of the Port Authority. This office was established by Mr. Nichols during his first régime as mayor.

The Boston commercial traffic bureau would be intended to extend the Port Authority's activities for building up the port by conducting a systematic, nation-wide drive for more freight for the port. The bureau in Chicago is deemed necessary to compete for the vast amount of mid-western freight that goes to Atlantic coast ports for export. The reason given for the New York branch is that fully half of Boston's imports are controlled through New York commodity agencies.

The proposed traffic bureau would not only seek to obtain business for Boston and New England, but would also endeavor to bid for the routing of Canadian shipments through this port.

Boston Art Notes

Carroll Bill

Miss Carroll Bill is exhibitor at the Guild of Boston Artists. Aquarelles made at various spots from Maine to Spain are shown.

Following more or less the customary paths of water colorists who work in this vicinity, Miss Bill distinguishes herself by the calm and repose of her manner. She has no showy characteristics; her intentions are modest. Whether she portrays a ramshackle colonial homestead, in Dedham, Mass., or a stucco house in Toledo, Spain, each is made in accordance with its native atmosphere. The drawing is spare, though sufficient; the color agreeable, though secondary.

Miss Bill shows a predilection for portraying old vessels. Although she seems aware of the characteristics of construction of sea craft, she is moved by the picturesque beauty of the rigging traced against the sky and of the huge, looming hulks. She conveys power to the subject.

Nancy Dyer

Miss Nancy Dyer returns to Doll and Richards with her amusing sketches from life. Her travels abroad provide her with an abundance of material. She finds her models on any roadway or park or restaurant, she catches them when they are talking, vociferating, eating, peering through windows. They are generally naive folk full of childish amazement and desire. Miss Dyer prefers them quaint and queer, impoverished, old-fashioned, lovable. Her handling of this cast of characters is friendly; she pokes fun with a kindly hand.

Miss Dyer is a narrative artist, telling stories pictorially of a variety of persons anyone is likely to meet in daily life. D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	NBC dance music	Purdue - Carnegie	Five o'clock revue:	Eddie Duchin and
5:15	Moultor Views News	Tech game	popular	his orchestra
5:30	Neil Sisters, songs	Three Scamps Trio,	All-American Boy.	Le Paradis Band.
5:45	Hill billy music	Songs; Showdown	Football scores	Spanish serenade.
6:00	Organ recital	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Meet the Artist;
6:15	Irish Minstrels	records; talks	The Motor Parade	Mildred Bailey; or.
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker	Football Reporter.	Weeks's Orchestra
6:45	Program preview	Political talk	Dramatic sketch	Tito Guizar, songs
7:00	John Herrick, songs	Political talk	Political talk	Reports; news
7:15	Three Musketeers	After Dinner Revue	Political talk	Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	The World in Review	Circus sketch	Froman and Carlile; Berrens Orch.	Dance program
7:45	Tessie the Typist	Political talk		Political talk
8:00	Edward MacHugh	Pageant of Prohibition; John	"Elmer E. Yess"	Brunswick Orch.
8:15	NBC dance music	Political talk		'Getting the News'
8:30	Guardsmen; quartet	Kennedy; weather	Ethel Pastor;	Hughie Connor
8:45	Singing clubs	Air Magazine	Spitalny Orch.	and his orchestra
9:00	Jamboree; variety	BaronMunchausen,	Political rally,	Elder Michaux &
9:15	show; Don McNeill;	soloists; orch.	radiocast from	his congregation.
9:30	soloists; vocal	Leo Reisman's Or-	the Boston Gar-	Symphonic Strings
9:45	groups; orchestra	chestra; soloists.	den	from Montreal
10:00	Lew Conrad and	Saturday Night	Studio talk	Washington talk.
10:15	his orchestra	Dancing Party;	Political talk	Reports; news
10:30	News Flashes	B. A. Rolfe and	Camera Man talk.	George Jessel; Vera
10:45	Reports; sports	his orchestra	Political talk.	Van; quartet; or.
11:00	WLS, Barn Dance	"One Man's Fam-	Reports; news	Isham Jones's Or.
11:15	program from Chi-	ily," sketch	Le Paradis Band	News Service
11:30	cago, with soloists	Political talk	Glen Gray's Casa	
11:45	and folk dance music	News; forecasts	Loma Orchestra	

Sunday Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade	Regular service of	The Old South	Tremont Temple
11:00	Morning Musicale;	TheMotherChurch	Church in Boston;	Baptist Church
11:15	string quartet	The First Church	sermon, Rev. Hen-	sermon, Rev. J.
11:30	Organ recital and re-	of Christ, Scien-	ry Russell Staff-	WhitcombBrougher;
11:45	ports	tist, in Boston	ord, D.D.; subject,	music
12:00	Nimble Wits	Mormon choir and	"Christ's Quest";	Symphonic Album;
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	organ recital	Sam Curtis's Chat.	recorded program
12:30	Radio City Concert:	Tito Guizar, songs	University of Chi-	Strings; soloists.
12:45	symphony orchestra;	Madison Ensemble	cago round table	Polish music
1:00	"Roxy"; soloists and	Religious period	Morey Pearl and	Italian melodies,
1:15	mixed chorus	with speakers,	his orchestra	local program
1:30	National Youth Con-	soloists, and or-	Dale Carnegie's	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	ference, Dr. Poling	ganist	facts program	from New York
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Helen Morgan and	Gene Arnold and	Italian Melodies,
2:15	Nights, sketch	dance orchestra	the Commodores.	from New York
2:30	Jan Garber's Orches-	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Political talk	Political talk
2:45	tra; soloist	and "Accordiana"	Gems of Melody	Dance music
3:00	Boston mayoralty	Political talk	Wayne King and	New York Philhar-
3:15	campaign speech	Political talk	his orchestra	monic Symphony
3:30	Antobal's Cuban Or-	Milton Post, Amer-	Tannhauser and	Orchestra, Bruno
3:45	chestra; soloists	ican Legion, Band	Jockeys, sketch	Walter, conductor.
4:00	Railroad Adventures	Rev. Charles E.	Newspaper sketch.	Elsa Alsen; Paul
4:15	Charterson Concert-	McCoughlin, ad-	Vee and Johnnie	Althouse, soloists;
4:30	eers, recital	dress from De-	Sentinels: chorus;	Lawrence Gilman,
4:45	Dean Archer, talk	troit, Mich.	soloist; orchestra	prgrm com'ntat'r
5:00	Friendly Hour, with	Carl Moore's Or-	Dream Drama	Roses and Drums,
5:15	male ensemble	chestra; soloist	Political talk	Civil War drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Political talk	Talking Picture	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Reports; news	Time, sketch	Crumit; orch.
6:00	String orchestra	Jacobsen's Orches-	Religious period	Political talk
6:15	Piano duo	tra; soloists	from New York	Political talk
6:30	Studio reports	Political talk	Salute program	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	Engineering Thrills	Political talk	Popular vocal	Political talk
7:00	Lopez Orchestra and	Ethel Waters; com-	Con McCale; vocal	Evening Service
7:15	Alice Joy, songs	edian; orchestra	duo; orchestra	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Political talk	Garden talk and	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	Rin Tin Tin	news flashes	Church; sermon.
8:00	Egon Petri, pianist;	All-Star Revue:	Ruby Newman and	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	symphony orchestra,	glee club; soloists;	orchestra with	Brougher
8:30	Frank Black, con-	Smith's Band;	Del Castillo and	Rich's Orchestra;
8:45	ducting	saxophone ens.	vocal sextet	soloists; comedy.
9:00	Will Rogers; Revel-	Rapee Orchestra;	Rakov Orchestra	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	ers; orchestra	Julius Tannen;	and soloists	tion; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	Jane Froman;	American Album	Organ recital
9:45	Noveliers Quartet	chorus; soloists	of Familiar Music	Reports; news
10:00	Green Brothers Orch.	Ambassadors Or-	Jack Benny and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Joe and Bateese	chestra, popular	Black Orchestra	Child Drama
10:30	Reports; studio	Political talk	Col. Louis M. Howe	James A. Farley
10:45	Human Needs program	Political talk	Political talk	Human Needs, 1933

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, with Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, Francis J. Cronin at the console.
8:30 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ, Mon. to Sat.
11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conducting.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour, Mon. to Sat.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, United Missionary campaign: speakers' program.
2:00 WNAC, "Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley, Boston.
2:00 WEEI, "The Revolving Stage," sketches and incidental music.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Hollywood," sketch with Arthur and Florence Lake.
3:00 WNAC, American School of the Air: History—"The Life of Cortez," sketch.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. William H. Santelmann, conductor.
3:30 WEEI, Reading Circle, extracts from books and plays.
4:15 WNAC, "The Increased Responsibilities of the Schools," Dr. Payson Smith.
5:00 WEEI, "This Russian Business," Fred C. Kelly, newspaper correspondent.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WBZ, "The Singing Lady," juvenile song period, Mon. to Fri.
5:45 WEEI, "The Wizard of Oz," juvenile dramatization.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Potash and Perlmutter," Montague Glass stories.
8:00 WBZ, "Side Show"; Cliff Soubier, barker; Morin Sisters; King's Jesters.
8:00 WEEI, Dramatic sketch, presenting sectional stories.
8:30 WNAC, Bing Crosby, Lou Raymond, with Lennie Hayton's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor
9:00 WAAB, Talk by Hugh Butler, secretary, District Recovery Board, NRA.

Late Evening

10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
10:45 WBZ, "Planned Recovery," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.
12:00 WBZ, World premiere, Billie Burke's Ziegfeld Follies, Shubert Theater, Boston.

'Traffic Light' for Pneumatic Tubes 'Stalls' Activities of the News Room

The newsroom was buzzing with its usual morning activities. Copy boys were flitting here and there with copy for the first edition. Typewriters were clicking and clacking with staccato intensity.

Then, as if the city editor had left the room, there became a very noticeable lull. Reporters, stenographers, copy boys and executives alike began to collect at the further end of the room. Their interest centered on a workman puttering around one of the receiving ends of a newly installed pneumatic tube system. He would place a carrier in the chute and right before the very eyes of the gaping crowd it would disappear with a roar as if by magic. Some asked that he do it again; others stood fascinated as if they never had heard of such a contrivance.

The workman answered their questions patiently, but one could readily see that he was a bit puzzled and dubious about a crowd of folks like these making such a fuss over a mere pneumatic tube. He informed the group with the proper instructions of operating the carrier system and explained that when the red light above the cache flashed it meant that a carrier had arrived with mail for the department. A copy boy was assigned to this and ordered to give it strict attention.

The inquisitive group returned to their desks, keeping one eye peeled on the little red light.

Thump! The light flares red! Up jumped "umpteen" individuals all trying to reach the spot of delivery first. The copy boy was swept aside like so much dust in the wild scramble. All day long the little red light was watched and responded to—by "officials."

The copy boy went around with a long face. That was one job he sure would like to do, but as yet he hadn't had a chance. In fact, it reminded him of the electric train he got one Christmas, and for three whole days his father played with it, hardly giving the boy an opportunity to have it.

But finally the novelty of the tube wore off and the copy boy had it all to himself. He watched it like a hawk, and the minute the light flared he was off to distribute the contents in the carrier and shoot the giant conveyor back to whence it came.

A week later typewriters clicked and clacked just as noisily. Copy boys ran here and there. Thump! A red light flares. The clicking and clacking still goes on. The light still flares. A reporter casually turns his head . . . "Boy . . . the red light's on." The boy looks up and—yawns.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder, with temperature near or slightly below freezing tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably with rain Sunday afternoon or night; moderate to fresh north to northeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness; snow or rain Sunday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness; rain Sunday afternoon or night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to northeast winds, possibly strong at times over south portion, and fair weather tonight; Sunday overcast, probably followed by rain over south portion.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:09 a. m., Sunday 12:43 p. m. Height of tides 9.9 feet, 8.8 feet.

Lights all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

Mobile to Start New Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Mr. Joseph H. Lyons, collector of port and custodian of federal property, has received orders from Washington for the clearing of the site for Mobile's proposed new Federal Building. The Government acquired the site for the new building last February. The project calls for an expenditure of approximately $375,000.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Fritz Kreisler.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5, in Jordan Hall, the second concert of the season by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, Nov. 5, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels.

Monday evening, Nov. 6 in Symphony Hall, the first Monday concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Monday evening, Nov. 6, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 8, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, a song recital by Lawrence Tibbett.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels.

Thursday evening, Nov. 9, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, the first concert of a series by the Chardon Quartet in which all the string quartets of Beethoven will be played.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 10, and Saturday evening, Nov. 11, in Symphony Hall, the fifth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Friday evening, Nov. 10, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12, in Symphony Hall, concert by Artur Schnabel.

Sunday evening, Nov. 12, in the Hotel Statler, a recital by M. V. Santos.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert of old airs, by Vera de Villiers, contralto.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Rachelle Shubov.

Germany Called Key to Any Peace Europe May Seek

Mrs. George Tells Women at University Club of Hitler Power

Hitler is the result of the Versailles Treaty, Mrs. Andrew J. George declared in her lecture yesterday, the second of the Friday morning series for women of the University Club. Her subject was "Disarmament and Germany."

The speaker, who has studied international affairs and disarmament closely over a period of years, and who has attended five of the League of Nations meetings, as well as some 15 session of the Council conferences, reviewed events since the Versailles Treaty, which imposed restrictions on Germany, in the words of Clemenceau, "not only to restrain Germany from military aggression but as the first step in general armaments reduction as a preventative of war in the future. In spite of which, she brought out, all over Europe there has been a strengthening of armaments in countries other than Germany.

Crying Peace, Building Forts

"In 1926," Mrs. George said, "I was in Geneva and heard such a flow of oratory that hardened journalists were hunting for their pocket handkerchiefs and yet, all the time Stressman was talking, his letters, as we found later, were not at all in accordance with his speech; and while Briand was shouting 'Away with cannon, away with war, leave the way open for peace, France was building fortresses along her eastern frontier."

There are two outstanding dangers to European peace, as Mrs. George sees the situation; one, the highly inflammatory state of mind along the Polish corridor, and the obligation of France to help Poland in the event of conflict; the other, the annexing of the political support of "Little Austria." Trouble in the Saar basin she also sees as a future possibility.

With Senator Borah she is convinced that "Germany is the key to the peace of Europe." She referred to Hitler's reference in his writings of 10 years ago, when he addressed himself to the "80 millions of Germans." She said, "You can't get that many unless you add the populations of Austria and the Polish Corridor."

Sways German Public

"Never again," she stated, "am I going to laugh at a man because he has a funny little mustache, as I did in 1923, when I heard Hitler speak in a beer cellar in Munich. Watching the crowd, I saw he had a quality of leadership, but I thought he was a maniac. As someone said, even a maniac with the gift of oratory is a danger. The whole German population has been hypnotized by Hitler."

"There is a tremendous amount of propaganda being carried on. People are coming out of Germany full of praise for Hitler. They say he has saved the world from Communism in 1933 as Mussolini did in 1922, but some are asking whether a whole nation as well as an individual might not go suddenly mad. The betting at Lloyd's is there will be another war in three years. I like to think not, but if there is not to be a general limitation of armaments, and the present unequal status of Germany is insisted upon, the danger is incalculable.

"The next war will be a war to the end and will mean the destruction of civilization because it will come from the air and be a rain of poison gas and bombs. If you think it takes a long time to get out a program, remember the work is revolutionary. We are just beginning on the judicial procedure, and there is grave danger that the enthusiasts will drive too far ahead.

"The question of disarmament is no longer a theoretical one, and it is bound up with what will happen in Germany, after the 12th of November, when Hitler, of course, will be unanimously returned and the Nazis in even greater authority than they are today."

Few State Cities Entitled to Loans Have Asked Funds

Massachusetts cities and towns have cake with thick frosting on their municipal tables, but are not eating it.

Figuratively speaking, this is a situation that exists in the Bay State, with millions of dollars awaiting municipalities under the Government's allotments for public works, but with comparatively few taking advantage of the funds to dat...

According to Mr. John J. Power, vice-chairmnan of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board and chairman of the Public Works Committee, the State has been allotted definitely its proportion of the public works money. The burden, therefore, of securing it, lies with the cities and towns themselves.

Mr. Power is urging municipalities of the State to push vigorously forward in their campaigns to receive appropriations from the federal funds. They should draw immediately, he said, plans for public works that come within the type for which the Government will provide the money.

If the projects are of the proper kind and the applications are made out in correct form and other requirements complied with strictly, requests for money will go through to Washington quickly and allotments will be received immediately, Mr. Powers points out.

He stresses the need of securing public works appropriations now before winter sets in. Although unemployment has been reduced greatly under the NRA, the recovery program cannot be expected to progress so rapidly that all can be placed to work during the coming winter without construction sponges to sop up the jobless.

Worcester is one of the few cities in the State now receiving federal funds for public work projects. An appropriation of $400,000 was granted to that city which has put hundreds of men to work.

Boston Snapshots

"Barnstormers" to "Stagers"—The Peabody Playhouse at 357 Charles Street is not exactly a barn—it is, in fact, a very complete but cozy little theater—so when "The Barnstormers" came down to Boston after a successful summer at Tamworth, N. H., they took on their more appropriate winter name, "The Stagers." There is about most "little theater" groups a feeling of gay enthusiasm, tempered with enough hard work to make overalls a useful costume. The amateur's joy in his work is combined with the professional's easy confidence and unconcern. Significantly enough, in this case, the stage appears to be almost as large as the auditorium—and certainly the players get almost as much, if not more, pleasure out of the performances as do their audiences. As we slipped into a seat in the shadowy playhouse the night before the opening of the new season, this pleasant atmosphere was very perceptible. The director, Edward P. Goodnow, stood in the center of the stage with his back toward us and one foot occasionally hovering over a large piano which almost filled the orchestra space. Seated before him in a half-portion of a Pullman car, with spotlights hanging nakedly above, four players in typically odd rehearsal garb were developing expressive tones and gestures in a scene from "20th Century." Now and then a thoughtful individual with pencil in hand or mouth interrupted with remarks concerning the difficulty of locating porters' red caps. There seemed to be a lot to do before the following night, but apparently nobody entertained any misgivings about it!

Ping-Pong Tournament—Like the seven-year locusts, Ping-Pong seems to come back into popularity at very regular intervals. When it does, its permanent devotees are in their glory. Many of them are now enjoying the approbation of enthusiastic onlookers at the tournament being conducted in the Jordan Marsh store. It was in the warm afternoon when we ascended the stairs of the annex—the sound of bouncing celluloid balls growing louder at each step. Suddenly we caught sight of the six tables surrounded by eager bystanders. In the heat of conflict most of the players had laid aside coats, vests and ties and had finally rolled up their shirt sleeves. At the manager's table we learned that 110 entries have been received for the tournament and that finals are to be played, probably, on Saturday. An inquiry as to the sale of official tables and equipment was met with a certain hauteur and the assertion that the tournament was promoted solely for the sake of the game.

One O'Clock Club—Gathered at 12:30 on Thursday in the Touraine, members of the club awaited Frederick W. Mansfield, the speaker of the day. Politics seemed far from their minds as they discussed summer cottages, gold and paintings, while lunch was served. An insurance man revealed the fact that through his daughter's art studies he had become interested in water color painting himself and had made 50 sketches during the summer. A direct mail advertising man remarked that they had arranged for mailing one circular from China—each envelope to bear three Chinese stamps to help get the attention of American prospects. Meanwhile, E. Merrihew Hallett Jr., at the piano, preceded the arrival of candidate for mayor with appropriate selections such as "My Hero," and "I'll See You Again." In his address Mr. Mansfield spoke quietly and effectively as one business man to others. Painting a rather gloomy picture of the condition of the city at present he made no extravagant promises as to what could be done about it should he be elected. Expressing his strong admiration for some of the other candidates he stated, however, that the election of either of two of his direct opponents would mean acceptance of gang and racketeer rule for the city.

Brotherhood and Vacuums—Boston being the home of numerous institutions, of higher learning, we were only mildly interested as we passed through Copley Square on the way to the University Club, to hear the sound of heavy blows and to see that stinging applications of sundry paddles were being received by youths clad in gayly-colored house dresses. But when the demonstration of brotherhood was interrupted to allow one youth to demonstrate his love of learning by embracing one of the bronze figures symbolic of it which are seated in front of the library, we did pause momentarily—touched by this public evidence of scholarly aspiration. However, the ceremony was rudely interrupted when another coyly garbed boy seated himself astride the head of the same figure and began to announce the advantages of a much advertised vacuum cleaner.

They Get Their Men—Sparrows flutter over the Commonwealth Armory's dirt floor—newly smoothed on Friday for the graduating exercises of the State Police Training School. A slight tremor of interest runs along the lines of spectators in the balcony as Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, takes his seat. Twenty-three smartly uniformed men march out below, executing an infantry drill, which leaves neat patterns in the freshly raked earth. They salute and vanish—to reappear in a moment and demonstrate a "traffic hand signal" drill. Pedestrians are encouraged to advance and are dramatically repelled. Vehicles from the left rear are motioned to proceed—others at the right front are halted. The thing has evidently become a fine art and we determine to derive æsthetic delight from the performance of the next traffic officer, at whose corner we are forced to wait. Minus coats, the men next show their familiarity with calisthenics. Following this a little jiujitsu provides one of the bright spots of the afternoon for spectators—though probably dark enough for the men who must roll in the dirt. The prospect looks uncomfortable for anyone who may resist these officers. Now horses join in the show. There is rough riding—accompanied by rousing applause—and then orderly cavalry drill. Finally, the diplomas are presented—and stuck neatly under the belts of the graduates. One man receives his three times in succession—with arrested motion at the moment of handshaking—for the benefit of photographers. One of the graduates is the Rev. Ernest A. Thorsell, who is assigned to the Framingham station. He will continue to preach at the Union Baptist Church at South Foxboro on Sundays. This week he may have to do so in uniform, since all his clothes were burned with his home at Foxboro on Thursday night.

Speaking With Tongues—To maintain their familiarity with foreign languages without having to spend time and money on ocean trips, many people used to take advantage of the foreign films shown at the Fine Arts Theater. Now that this is closed they may be interested in the programs, open free of charge to the public, which are given every Wednesday afternoon at four by the Berlitz School of Languages at 140 Newbury Street. A talk in French is followed in each of these programs by a travel film and a short discussion in French, German or Italian.

GERMANY
Mech. Herrenkleiderfabrik
ROB. HAUFE & CO.
Leutersdorf / Sa.
fertigt Hosen jeder Art bei Einsendung der Stückware an
Anfragen unter Angabe des Bedarfs sind erwünscht
Mechanical Workshop for Men's Suits

ZAANDAM
VERKADE'S
FABRIEKEN
Our well known first-class Dutch Specialities: Rusks, Cakes, Biscuits and Chocolates are obtainable in every grocer's and confectioner's shop.
Ask for them when travelling in Holland.

Gerberkäse
FromageGerber
SOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND U.S.A. UNDER LABEL
SWISS KNIGHT
CHEESE
Mfrs. Gerber & Co. S. A. Thoune

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

167

"I thought the responsible person to be ~~him~~ her who the others ~~had~~ allowed to show us through the building," said the tallest of the women. The other replied, "Some friends ~~had told~~ that it ~~had~~ commonly ~~been~~ thought to ~~have been~~ the ~~man~~ who ~~they believed~~ occupied the largest ~~of the two~~ room."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

PARIS, FRANCE
Revillon
FURS
40, RUE LA BOÉTIE
PARIS
Tel: Elysées 98-51

Die Schweizer Milch-Chocolade mit Mandeln und Honig. In allen guten Lebensmittel-Geschäften erhältlich.
TOBLERONE
THE FIRST PATENTED SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE
GENUINE (WITH ALMONDS & HONEY) IMPORTED
Le Chocolat au lait suisse, amandes et miel. En vente dans les bonnes maisons d'

The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

THE longer I rummaged in the rag bag of Nicholas's jottings, the more I was constrained to believe that system might prove the largest part of that inspired effectiveness which we call greatness, even in so random an activity as journal-keeping. It annoyed me to find so many plums without any attempt at doing them up into a pudding. The annoyance was unjust to our friend, I knew. One does not complain because a humming-bird is not a stork. Yet the annoyance persisted and grew until one day I came upon an entry registering this same dissatisfaction on Nicholas's part:

"Oct. 31st. A day of dry driven cloud, with the windy turmoil increasing after dark. I have spent this evening dipping into my pages of the past with some misgiving. Perhaps the rainless and unnatural tempest has contributed to my disquiet; but the root of it lies in the review of this undigested miscellany. The Notebooks remind me too strongly of a cluttered yard into which I have dragged the odds and ends of time gathered up from the roadsides and river banks of my daily world. Why did I not sort and pile them as I brought them in? Of course I have my excuse. I have always solaced myself by imagining that these ideas were being laid out to cure and weather for later use. I was to discard the warped and rusted. But the seasons pass, the hotchpot grows, and still I palaver with the passers-by at the gate, still I add to my store.

"Yet to what end? A book of winnowings? A natural history of Evergreen? A biographical peep-show into one who might better have been christened Nicholas Jumble? These pages possess pulse-beat but no direction. All these unrelated polyps should have been set to work constructing a coral-reef, or even one rough but glittering spar. Even the jelly fish has form. Ever since I left college I have been learning, accumulating comprehension. But learning is raw material indeed until fashioned into a product. After education, blueprints! After blueprints, building!"

This entry heartened me immeasurably. I had an intuition that Nicholas was of sound will. I was not disturbed because the package of notebooks so mysteriously sent me had contained no blueprints, no finished edifice. Perhaps this, too, might arrive from the void. With a relieved and freshened interest, I read on:

"Nov. 12. In her recent fall round-up of housecleaning, Hannah unearthed some old maps of mine which I had used on a boyhood camping trip. The pleasures from maps are manifold, but I should divide mine into sixths: two-sixths from an anticipatory poring over the route to be taken, one-sixth from the actual use, and three-sixths from a retrospective enjoyment of these symbols. Every least spot recalls a cloud of memories. A map is a cliff from which the most earth-tied imagination can easily take off into the ether. The emptier the spaces on it, the more romance. It is strange that people who collect stamps, beetles, bottles, and first editions, should neglect map collecting I think I shall start a map room.

"Evidently this charm of maps occurred to me on that boyish excursion, for on the back of one section I penciled down this bit of verse:

OLD MAP

"'Now, butter-stained, you bring to mind
Old joys I thought were left behind;
And on your symbolled solitudes
I trace out sweet forgotten moods.

"'Your creased and smudgy scale deceives
The man who has not thumbed your leaves;
One inch a mile, he reads, or seven;
I know 'tis but one inch to heaven.

"'You are half-brother to my fire,
Both mute engravers of desire,
Both picturing with line or flame
The pleasures that you cannot name.'

"It is not only in our infancy that heaven lies about us. I was seventeen that summer and lived there. I had obtained permission to conquer the wilderness. I pitched my camp near a deer run. Not two miles away was a swamp where a Christopher Columbus of a beaver had arrived, from Canada perhaps, and had taken possession in the name of Isabella. Twenty yards beyond my fireplace ran the stream I soon came to call Breakfast Trout Brook. I could step across it, except at the dark mossy-rocked pools; yet from that brooklet I had six trout every day for the summer—2520 inches of trout did I transfer from that shaded water to my frypan. Probably I became a portent to the fish in that watery tenement. The reflection of my evening fire must have given them warm chills, if that is what fish get. They doubtless talked about me as David's neighbors talked about Goliath. I like to think that I am still a myth in that neighborhood.

"Then there was the lake. It was paved, I think, with pickerel. They were succulent fish who obligingly kept themselves in cold storage until I needed one; then they with equal obligingness took the hook. No hanging back, no sullen disputes as to who should go first. Rather they competed for self-immolation. I wished that they could see themselves turning a rich-crusted brown in my shiny portable baker. They deserved some satisfaction.

"Across the lake rose a nameless mountain I called Weathertop. It was as sensitive as a barometer and signaled to me with the most lovely shades and hues what the morrow would be.

"That forest existence, as the memory comes back, was light-filled and sweet. My body was gratified by the long slow rhythms of my occupations, and my sensibilities were delighted by the shapes and colors of ever-varying nature around me. I exerted, I suppose, that famous 'will-to-power' which was needed to chop up fallen trees or make cornbread, but there was none of this modern tension in it. There was no slave-driving competition in my wilderness. I feared no lash of the hours. On a morning when I felt a desire to see the world, I paddled the twelve miles to the lake-end village, which some quietly witty founder had named Revival. It did revive in me a homesickness for my camp, and after buying up a few papers, groceries, and begging an opinion or two from the loungers—it amounted to begging, for they would never accept an opinion of mine in exchange—I turned my canoe homeward lustily.

"Memory, I admit, is an idealist. She is a mental perspective, softening the abrupt, and staining the disagreeable with a pleasant dye. She is a prestidigitator, about to change a cloud of mosquitoes from hyenas of the contemporary air into an amusing item of a heavenly landscape. Yet, although I know memory's sleight-of-hand and have tried to steel my retrospective glance against her deception, I can recall no flaws in that long summer. The annoyances persist in showing me grinning faces. I faintly remember my nocturnal exasperation at being wakened by porcupines in my kitchen tent. They were animals with a musical ear. They loved to rattle pie-plates. Some porcupine composer had evidently written a whole symphonic movement for pie-plates, and they came to rehearse it on mine at 2 a. m.

"Strangely, I do not remember that exasperation, now, as unpleasant. I remember only the ludicrousness of my revenge. For I would stealthily don my moccasins, light a lantern, grab my ax, and then with a war-whoop descend upon the musicians. There would be hurried exits, frantic draggings of spiny tails across thresholds, dashes for the nearest trees, and the noise of angry chatter from safe elevations. Then I would tie white towels around the tree trunks. The poor porkies regarded these circles of white as, probably, the devil's own charm, for they never dared descend, and I could go back to my blankets assured of no more disturbance that night from this group of symphonists at least. 'Would you actually wish to remember these midnight sallies as disagreeable?' memory asks me. There is but one answer. I think I should sum up that summer somehow in this wise:

"Where the lily broke in light
And tawny deer drank deep,
Where snows would soon lie fathom white
And silvered spruces sleep,

"I labored early and dreamt long
With all my life to try;
The work ran in my veins like song,
My dreams did part the sky."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign		United States	
14 pages	3c	14 pages	2c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	16 to 22 pages	3c
24 to 30 pages	6c	24 to 30 pages	4c
32 pages	7½c	32 pages	5c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

NEWS OFFICES.
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market St. San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace London
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES:
New York 500 Fifth Ave
Detroit 3-101 General Motors Bldg
Chicago 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami 1229 Ingraham Bldg
St. Louis 1975 Rwy Exchange Bldg
Kansas City 405 Natl Fid Life Bldg
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 824 Skinner Bldg
London 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin Unter den Linden 59A
Florence Via Masenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND 107 Falmouth Street Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(Dutch Edition)

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chelsea Reach: From an Oil Painting by Herbert Budd, R. O. I.

An Appreciation of Tret

Ask anybody who has been that way if he remembers Tret, and he will most likely reply: "No." Or he might hesitate and then slowly, as if it took a long time to recall, say: "Tret? Oh, yes! On the hill between 'pindi and Murree. M'm, I remember. Stopped there for breakfast. Nothing at all at Tret, though, is there?"

No, there's nothing at Tret except—

Well, go there after a train journey of several days. Hot, stuffy, sandy, noisy days just before the monsoon, —when even the electric fan at full blast and mounds of ice do not cool the air.

At Rawalpindi you must find sufficient energy to haggle over the fare for an automobile between there and Srinigar; find the most trustworthy car at the most reasonable charge; hush the shrieks and shouts of the other chauffeurs who deplore your choice; supervise the loading of your baggage in and upon the vehicle, and set off for Tret.

Twenty-five miles. Not far. But uphill, and the air grows cooler with each mile up the steep curving road. Sharp bends and turns. Feel the wind!

There's an apricot grove.

Look down at the rice fields, emerald fringed mirrors, reflecting orange sunshine and brown hillside.

Look up at the tree-clad hills of Murree, the foothills of the Himalayas.

Arrive at Tret with the sundown shadows. Notice the size of them and of the heights that form them. Giant hills.

No, there's nothing at Tret but a Dak bungalow where one can lie on a bed that is still. There are a couple of army huts, and tents in front of the bungalow. A rest camp for soldiers from 'pindi. Rest—isn't that something?

Try to spend two nights at Tret. The day will not be wasted although there's nothing at Tret, nothing of the village that cannot be seen in half an hour. A straggling village of huts built of mud and loose stones. Some are shops where grain is sold by its weight in rocks.

And there are views.

Yes, try to spend two nights there; for on the first, after those nights in the train, you may not be in a mood to listen; and one must listen at Tret.

Sleep on the veranda and draw a blanket over you, actually a blanket; and only a few hours ago— Lie still and feel the lusciously cool night air, four thousand feet above the distant sea. Sleeping on the veranda, you can watch the stars as you listen.

First of all, the little clickings and buzzings and whizzings of the night insects.

In the village a wandering musician plays. There seems no tune, but there's fascinating rhythm in his pring-a-pranging on the strings. You'll want to dance. Faster, faster he plays. An Indian air. It souhds like a Hungarian Czarda. Aren't they related?

When he stops, the night seems mute for a while till you listen again. The insects are still busy and the jackals start, their weird call setting every dog in the village barking.

Then comes the rumble of bullock wagons that have been resting during the day. They come nearer, down the hill, pass and rumble away. One knows the drivers are asleep and the bullocks will follow-my-leader all over the road till dawn, with no "rule of the road" to hinder.

"Nong-a-ning-a-nong-a-ning!" There are camels coming. How softly their bells ring—mellow, limpid. One *feels* the sound of camel bells; they caress, just as one would like to caress the velvety sky with the palm of the hand. It seems near enough to do so. You are half-dreaming now. "Sh-sh," go the camel feet passing to the transport lines at the back. The drivers call to them. There are last "shushings" and "nong-a-nings." You sleep.

No, there *is* nothing at Tret but gentle, noisy quiet. A. P.

IT MAY well be asked how it is that a colony of artists came to be established in a particular place like Chelsea. At all events, in generations past it appears that Chelsea was a favorite residential suburb; and it is possible that this status was entirely due to its situation by the river. The opposite, or eastern side of the City of London, being the gateway to the sea, has naturally fostered all the activities of a port. Thus the East End has always spelt business, while Chelsea was a convenient place of retreat. Undoubtedly Chelsea had all the amenities of a pleasant riverside resort, with green banks, quiet boating, shaded byways, fine old houses and gardens. This, then, was the place for painters and writers. Likewise Hampstead, with St. John's Wood (which is the one other locality colonized by London artists) possessing the features of hill and heath-land, proved itself another desirable place of abode.

Since Chelsea has become engulfed in the sweeping tide of mechanized traffic, the artists have remained—partly because of the number of old studios which abound, and partly because they are beings who do not usually take objection to a neighborhood where classes are mixed. They like to remain where subjects are multifarious.

The Thames is always a fascinating spectacle alike to passer-by and riverside inhabitant. Painters love it for the harmonies of gray and mellow color it has to offer, and for the mistiness of its atmosphere, and sight-seers enjoy it for the endless processions of craft it bears. Unfortunately Chelsea Reach only sees small craft, owing to the numerous bridges which span the river lower down; otherwise it would be even more interesting.

In Mr. Herbert Budd's picture, barges are seen laden with bales of waste paper such as is regularly transported to continental mills for repulping. The Embankment is a favorite promenade where all types gather, gossip and meditate. This painting depicts a man sauntering past a medley of Chelsea folk. The woman artist, or wife of an artist, wears clothes of "arty" character which is sometimes attractive in color and line, sometimes dull and lineless. A smug member of the community wears a proper hat—a bowler —lolls against the parapet, and buries his head in a newspaper.

The cold and warm grays, which are predominant in most of Mr. Budd's paintings of London scenes, pervade this picture, relieved here and there by small touches of clear pink and blue.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist natürlich

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Christliche Wissenschaft ist nicht das Erzeugnis menschlicher Erfindung oder Erfindungsgabe. Sie ist nicht der Ausdruck menschlicher Meinung. Sie weicht nicht im geringsten vom Natürlichen und Regelrechten ab. Im Gegenteil, sie ist als das Gesetz Gottes geistig natürlich. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist einfach, weil sie sich auf bestehende Tatsachen, auf die tatsächliche beweisbare Wahrheit des Seins bezieht. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist das Gesetz des Geistes, das sich im ganzen Weltall beständig und ohne Ausnahme oder Abweichung durchsetzt, weil ihm die unendliche Kraft Gottes zugrunde liegt.

Was natürlich, regelrecht, wahr ist und das Gesetz Gottes bildet, muß beweisbar sein. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter in der ganzen Welt erfreuen sich zahlloser Beweise, daß die Wissenschaft, auf die sie sich verlassen, dieser Probe vollauf gerecht wird. Die richtige und gewissenhafte Anwendung dieses Gesetzes führt zu diesen Ergebnissen und liefert damit den Beweis, daß es das unveränderliche und nie versagende Gesetz Gottes ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart, daß Gott die Liebe, der Geist, das Gemüt, die einzige Ursache und der einzige Schöpfer des Weltalls einschließlich des Menschen ist, daß Seine Schöpfung trotz des falschen Zeugnisses der materiellen Sinne gänzlich gut und harmonisch ist, d.h. nur Seine Eigenschaften widerspiegelt. Und das praktische Beweisen dieser Wahrheit heilt jede Art Krankheit und Zwietracht, tilgt Sünde und ihre Folgen und stellt Harmonie unter den Menschen wieder her.

Die Tatsache, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft auf die Bibel gegründet ist, bestätigt die Behauptung, daß sie natürlich ist. Als das Gesetz Gottes besteht sie zugleich mit Ihm. Die wunderbaren Werke Christi Jesu waren wie die der geistiggesinnten Propheten vor ihm die Ergebnisse des Beweises des Gesetzes Gottes. Die von den Jüngern Jesu, von anderen Urchristen und von den Christlichen Wissenschaftern heute bewirkten Heilungen waren und sind das Ergebnis eines gewissen Verständnisses desselben Gesetzes, das Jesus anwandte.

Wer belehrt worden ist, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft keine Erfindung, kein auf menschlicher Ansicht beruhendes Verfahren ist, und etwas von ihrem umwandelnden und heilenden Einfluß gesehen hat, kann anderseits glauben, sie sei wunderwirkend. Aber wie Christus Jesus stellt auch die Christliche Wissenschaft in Abrede, daß ihr genaues und gesetzmäßiges Wirken irgend etwas Übernatürliches in sich schließt. Der Meister sagte: „Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue", was bedeutet, daß alle, die das Gesetz verstehen, das er auf die menschlichen Bedürfnisse anwandte, die Ergebnisse des unaufhörlichen Wirkens dieses Gesetzes erlangen.

Mit Jesu klaren und mächtigen Worten stimmen diejenigen der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft überein. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 134) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Ein Wunder erfüllt Gottes Gesetz, aber es verletzt dieses Gesetz nicht", und (S. 135): „Das Wunder führt keine Unordnung ein, sondern es entfaltet vielmehr die ursprüngliche Ordnung, indem es die Wissenschaft von Gottes unwandelbarem Gesetz bestätigt".

Die Leichtigkeit, mit der Kinder dieses Gesetz verstehen lernen und anwenden, veranschaulicht seine Natürlichkeit und Einfachheit. Ihrem unvoreingenommenen und durch die vielen falschen Annahmen und trügerischen Überlieferungen ihrer Vorfahren nicht gehemmten, empfänglichen Denken kommt das geistige Verständnis ganz natürlich. Und ihr Beweisen der Christlichen Wissenschaft für sich selber und oft für andere ist für ihre erwachsenen Freunde eine beständige Freude und Anregung und setzt sie oft in Verwunderung. Es ist für das Kind nicht schwer, den Gedanken anzunehmen, daß Gott Vater und Mutter ist und Böses weder kennt noch zuläßt, und daß das Gute wahr und das Böse daher unwahr ist.

Das Erlangen eines genügenden Verständnisses, dieses geistig-wissenschaftliche Gesetz auf alle menschlichen Probleme anzuwenden und dadurch die Wohltaten zu ernten, ist ein einfacher und natürlicher Vorgang, eine Sache der Erziehung. Durch planmäßiges Forschen in der Bibel und in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, das die geistige Bedeutung des Buchs der Bücher genau enthüllt, gewinnt man dieses Verständnis. Und da es für das Wirken des Gesetzes keine Ausnahmen gibt, gibt es auch für die Anwendbarkeit des Verständnisses und des Beweises des Gesetzes durch die Menschen keine Ausnahmen. Diese Erziehung fordert jedoch in erster Linie und befähigt jeden, zu erkennen, daß er in Wirklichkeit kein gebrechlicher, fleischlicher, irrender Sterblicher ist, sondern Gottes vollkommenes, unkörperliches, geistiges Kind, dem alles Gute möglich —ja, unvermeidlich—ist.

Wenn wir die Bibel nicht als verwirrenden Irrgarten scheinbarer Widersprüche ansehen, wofür sie von jeher gegolten hat, sondern als folgerichtige, verständliche und praktische Darbietung auf jede Zeit und jedes Geschlecht anwendbarer geoffenbarter Tatsachen, erkennen wir die tiefe Wahrheit der Erklärung der Mrs. Eddy in ihrem Lehrbuch (Vorw., S. xi): „Das physische Heilen durch die Christliche Wissenschaft ist jetzt, wie zu Jesu Zeiten das Ergebnis der Wirksamkeit des göttlichen Prinzips, vor dem Sünde und Krankheit ihre Wirklichkeit im menschlichen Bewußtsein verlieren und ebenso natürlich und unvermeidlich verschwinden, wie Dunkelheit dem Licht und Sünde der Umwandlung Raum gibt".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Evening at Tangiers

Our greatest pleasure we all enjoy together,—a dinner at one of the foreign villas on the heights. It was nearly dark when I mounted Zuleika and rode under the stars and a thin crescent moon to our friend's house. All the company except ourselves belonged to the diplomatic circle. They were as agreeable, well dressed and well bred as such people are the world over. The dinner was excellent, the talk, for me, of absorbing interest. After dinner, as we were sitting talking together in the pretty drawing-room, admiring the Arabic curios our host had collected, we heard, faintly first, then gradually growing louder, the sound of a shepherd's pipe, like the flute in Tristan and Isolde.

"I thought you might like to hear a little Arab music," said our host, leading the way to an open-air concert room. In the corner made by two sides of his house, rugs were spread upon the ground, lanterns hung among the rose covered walls, and six native musicians squatted on the ground. Their instruments were a lute, a tambourine, a reban,—two-stringed fiddle—and the shepherd's pipe. The leader was a handsome dark man with dreamy eyes, and the face of an enthusiast. He threw back his head and began a song that was like a wail; the others joined in from time to time like a chorus.

"They are singing," said the host, "the Lament for Granada!"

When anybody says Tangiers to me suddenly, this is what I saw! The Arab musicians sitting cross-legged on the ground under the stars, and the thin crescent moon. I hear the high wail of the Moorish pipe, the throb of the drum struck by the hand, the voices of the Moorish minstrels mourning for the Moor's lost paradise, singing the Lament for Granada.—MAUD HOWE, in "Sun and Shadow in Spain." (Boston: Little Brown.)

Largesse

Shall I complain of poverty,
When the wind is starring my windows with silver rain,
And heaping bronze and golden leaves
Upon my doorstep?

DOLORES CARNS.

Christian Science Is Natural

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is not the product of human invention or inventiveness. It is not an expression of human opinion. It does not in the least deviate from the natural and normal. On the contrary, it is spiritually natural as the law of God. Christian Science is simple because it relates to existing facts, the actual provable truth of being. Christian Science is the law of Spirit, which is constantly and without exception or deviation being enforced throughout the universe, because it has the infinite power of God behind it.

That which is natural, normal, true, and which constitutes the law of God, must be demonstrable. Christian Scientists throughout the world rejoice in countless proofs that the Science on which they rely fully measures up to this test. Correct and faithful application of this law brings these results, and thus proves it to be God's law, invariable and never failing.

The fact that God is Love, Spirit, Mind, the only cause and creator of the universe, including man; that His creation is, despite the false testimony of the material senses, wholly good and harmonious, reflecting only His qualities—this is the truth that Christian Science reveals. And it is the practical demonstration of this truth which is healing every sort of disease and discord, obliterating sin and its effects, and restoring men to harmony.

Confirming the assertion that Christian Science is natural is the fact that it is based on the Bible. As the law of God, it is coexistent with Him. The wonderful works of Christ Jesus were the results of his demonstration of God's law, as were those of the spiritually-minded prophets before his time. The healings effected by Jesus' disciples, by other early Christians, and by Christian Scientists today, were and are the result of some understanding of the same law which Jesus utilized.

After the inquirer has been told that Christian Science is not an invention or a system founded on human opinion, and has seen something of its transforming and healing influence, he may, on the other hand, believe it to be miraculous. But Christian Science denies, as Christ Jesus denied, that there is anything supernatural involved in its exact and lawful operation. The Master said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also," implying that everyone who understands the law which he came to apply to human needs will obtain the results of its ceaseless operation.

In line with Jesus' clear and powerful words are those of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 134), "A miracle fulfils God's law, but does not violate that law;" and (p. 135), "The miracle introduces no disorder, but unfolds the primal order, establishing the Science of God's unchangeable law."

The naturalness and simplicity of this law are illustrated by the ease with which children learn and demonstrate it. To their receptive thought, unprejudiced and unhampered by many of the false beliefs and fallacious traditions of their elders, spiritual understanding comes naturally. And their demonstration of Christian Science for themselves, and often for others, is a matter of constant rejoicing, inspiration, and, frequently, of wonder to their adult companions. It is not hard for the child to accept the thought of God as Father-Mother, who neither knows nor permits evil; not difficult for the child to understand good to be true and evil therefore untrue.

The attainment of sufficient understanding to apply this spiritually scientific law to all human problems, and thereby reap the benefits, is a simple and natural process. It is a matter of education. Through systematic study of the Bible, together with Science and Health, which accurately unfolds the spiritual meaning of the Book of books, this understanding is gained. And as there are no exceptions to the operation of the law, there are no exceptions to the availability of the understanding and demonstration of the law by human beings. It is true, however, that this education first requires and enables each one to realize that in reality he is not a frail, fleshly, fallible mortal, but rather God's perfect, incorporeal, spiritual child, to whom all good is possible—nay, inevitable.

As the Bible is seen, not as a puzzling maze of apparent contradictions, which it has been traditionally believed to be, but as a consistent, understandable, and practical presentation of revealed facts applicable to every period and generation, we realize the profound truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement in her textbook (Pref., p. xi): "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Music

Is there any song so soothing
As the wind among the trees?
Any melody more haunting
Than the murmur of the bees
As they hover o'er the clover
Where the day is nearly over?

In the nightingale's soft trilling
Sweetest note of magic flute,
Dulcimer and harp, commingle
With the wood-winds and the lute.
True accompaniment orchestral!
Instrumentalist celestial!

Where the brooklet joins the river
Hear the duet, flowing, free,
Swelling to a loud crescendo
When the river meets the sea.
Mighty billows shout in chorus
Oratorios sonorous.

In the woods, the little brown things
Sing at work and think it play.
And the leaves and waving grasses
Practice humming all the day.
While in marsh and hedge and thicket
Claps the frog and chirps the cricket.

But of all the sweetest music,
If I had to make a choice,
Is that melody exquisite—
Just a happy, human voice.
Melody to heaven ascending—
Joy and love and beauty blending,
In its range and power unending.

A. M. BARTHOLOMEW.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston. Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon: "Adam and Fallen Man"
Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

Now!

A Progress Edition
of
Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

Issued to signalize the erection and occupation of the new Christian Science Publishing House in Boston

The book contains the Index to Marginal Headings

Published only in
Autumn Brown Antique Grain Morocco
Limp Leather, Pocket Size

$5.00

For Sale in All Christian Science Reading Rooms or May Be Obtained Directly of the Publishers

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Ancient Crafts of Spinning And Weaving Receive Fresh Impetus Under New Leisure

From Dyeing of the Wool to Finished Fabric Forms an Interesting Avocation—Hooking Rugs Also Popular, Even Among Men

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
Twelfth of 18 Articles

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On a bitter evening in mid-winter, when the wind roars in the chimney and moans through the trees outside; and the family prefers the cosy firelight or soft parlor lamps to the hard, clear, biting of the frost; when there is too much leisure for bridge or merely visiting neighbors, why not a handicraft which great-grandmother enjoyed?

Perhaps you have a bowl of copper needing a shimmering cloth of brown and gold thread as a background; or a choice piece of Marblehead pottery to which a tiled fabric in terra cotta color would form the perfect complement; or plates of antique pewter requiring a textile of azure and of silver. There are many lovely and decorative samplers which the amateur weaver can make for the modern interior, as well as copies of the more substantial towels, counterpanes and blankets of earlier generations.

While spinning and hand-dyeing are still included in the art of the master craftsman such as Mrs. Else Bockmann of Brookline, Massachusetts, who teaches pupils from all over the United States the weaver's craft as she learned it in her native Norway; it is not necessary for the hand-loom weaver of today to hatchel and spin her flax, or dye her yarn purple by boiling blue paper in cider, with alum, or brown by roasting the bark of white maple, or yellow with copperas boiled in lye, or rose with balm blossom or brick dust. For a moderate outlay enchanting colors, vivid as emerald or scarlet, delicate as mauve or ivory, can be purchased by hank or spool, in wool, or silk or mercerized cotton.

For weaving wide fabrics, more than 30 inches across, an American manufacturer sells a four-harness, foot-treadle loom, for about $40. This is a substantial piece of equipment, constructed from hard maple, and being 59 inches wide and 50 inches deep, takes up considerable room in a small house. There is a smaller foot-treadle loom, capable of weaving cloth 21 inches wide, which sells for $35.

The most popular type for the apartment house weaver, however, is the table loom, which can be purchased for $30, be set up inconspicuously in the corner of a room, and easily moved. Because of the absence of treadles the work progresses more slowly, every motion depending on the hands.

Then there are little hand looms which children can be taught to use and which can be packed into traveling bags; and these range from 45c, for the simplest, to $3.25 apiece

The table looms are used by some of the pupils of Miss Kate Van Cleve of Brookline, to whose studio, in which various types of equipment are handled, come all kinds of women, old and young and middle-aged, to invest their spare time in this traditional craft. Mothers of grown-up families put the small looms in their automobiles and drive to the studio once or twice a week for a lesson. Some of them, during the season at their summer homes, sent for their teacher to help them in threading their looms for a new piece to be woven as a vacation assignment.

Seated in her grandmother's rocking chair, in the airy little shed or "studio" which she has set up in her garden, Miss Van Cleve turns from the illustrated textbook which she has written, and the accurately drawn patterns in the quarterly notebook, on which Miss Myra L. Davis, collaborates, to a lap full of pieces, some of them but relics a few inches square, which have been discovered in New England attics or mountain cabins of the South.

Her pupils learn to duplicate the hickory leaf, or summer-and-winter designs of Massachusetts; the honeycomb scraps of white dimity which have survived in Maine; the Saturn or star and ring pattern from Virginia. Miss Van Cleve is also teaching pupils from the Hobby School, Newton Lower Falls, and from Boston University, at the rooms of the Fellowcrafters, Inc., a Boston organization especially incorporated to teach craft work of all kinds, leather, metal and wood work, jewelry, woodcuts, bookbinding and so forth, as leisure pursuits.

The price of a lesson in any craft taught at this school is $2, and the experience of the teachers has been that after three lessons the average pupil is equipped to turn out products which are of sufficient merit to be sold if he desires.

Throughout the whole western civilization folk arts are being revived, and the League of Nation's Intellectual Coöperation Organization is preparing a report setting forth practical methods for the employment of spare time in traditional handicrafts. Colliers' wives in the Rhondda Valley are learning the making of garments, from the very first process of spinning the wool, to the final buttonholing. The Women's League in Latvia is teaching the use of the old, national patterns in weaving and embroidery.

The many branches of the National League of Swedish Home [illegible] Associations are promoting, largely as an avocation for agricultural workers, the inherited capacity of the Swedish people for textiles of a pronounced local type —the knotted rugs and double weaving of Härjedalen; the tapestries of Scania; sunset-colored fabrics of Malmöhus, and the "northern lights" designs of Västerbotten and Norrbotten.

In the United States, renewed interest in needlepoint has awakened a growing demand for foundations from France, Germany and Austria which can be worked and fitted to dining-room chairs of period designs, or to modern radio benches or stools. Again romance and utility combine in a tale of resourcefulness as colorful as any Elaine stitched into banners for Sir Launcelot, or the ladies of Arthur's court sewed into lions rampant or purple fleurs-de-lis.

Reversion to simpler living, as well as longer leisure, has brought back the stitches of the Victorian age; the French knot, the "lazy daisy" and solid work which went with antimacassars and plush, photograph albums. American girls are once more lining their "hope chests" with patchwork quilts and with afghans in knitting or crochet.

Department store needlework instructors find that a large part of their time is required for teaching rug making, and not only to women, but also to men and boys. Business men tired of golf and of playing bridge of an evening; bankers and brokers desiring a change; professors and school teachers wishing to escape a while from people; physicians in need of relaxation; army and navy officers; inmates of institutions; men on the fire brigade, with long, unoccupied hours to fill; lawyers and Boy Scouts, are busily hooking rugs.

A well-made rug, with a good burlap foundation, and well-spun yarn can be handed down to several succeeding generations. Transfers or designs already stamped on the burlap may be obtained at small cost, and a close estimate of the quantity of yarn needed in each color, which saves the purchase of too much and insures a sufficient supply of the required shade.

For those who reside in cities it is very simple to find whatever instruction is needed for a particular handicraft, for schools of art, evening high schools, arts and crafts organizations, and department stores are always glad to coöperate with advice or courses; while the same organizations are equipped to furnish the rural craftsman with information through correspondence, or to put him in touch with an established craftsman in his own neighborhood.

Southwide Group Calls for Action In Alabama Lynchings

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 4 (AP)—The Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching has made public a summary of a report on the lynching of three Negroes and beating of another in and near Tuscaloosa, Ala., during the last three months in which it said "one of the four mob victims was undoubtedly, two others probably, and the fourth possibly, innocent."

The report was made at the request of Dr. W. W. Alexander, executive director, and Mr. George F. Milton of Chattanooga, chairman of the Commission to Study Lynching of the Commission on Inter-Racial Coöperation, a southwide group which for years has sought to reduce race tensions and to better racial conditions.

The summary follows:

"Since Aug. 12, mobs in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, Ala., have taken the lives of three Negroes and left a fourth dead. Careful investigation of the situation reveals these facts:

"1. One of the four mob victims was undoubtedly, two others probably, the fourth possibly innocent.

"2. Unquestionably the police officers of Tuscaloosa County have not performed their duty in safeguarding these prisoners or protecting them from violence.

"3. In spite of the vigorous charges which the circuit judge made to two grand juries, Tuscaloosa County's law-enforcing agencies have taken no effective step to punish the lynchers.

"4. While only a few white individuals in the Tuscaloosa neighborhood resent the tragedy of errors, the community's white citizenship has variously accepted the sorry train of events as inevitable, excusable or commendable.

"5. The extreme community hysteria was the result of the white group phobia against the black man—a phobia in large part traceable to the group insistence upon the right of economic exploitation—of the newer but equally consuming fear of Communism injected by the attempts of the International Labor Defense to force its way into the case. Much of the hysteria observed in the Tuscaloosa vicinity is directly traceable to a pervasive, unreasoning fear, even on the part of some of the most intelligent people, that Communist agents had actually organized conspiracies of violence, outrage and insurrection among the large Negro population of the area.

"The most careful search has failed to reveal any insurgent spirit whatever among the Negro population, or even any sustained effort on the part of the Communists to gain Negro support. Certainly the Tuscaloosa community could hardly have placed itself in a worse light than it did by insisting that the Negroes' defense be left in local hands, and then permitted them to be murdered and these crimes against society to go unavenged.

"6. The Commission sincerely hopes that the judicial and prosecuting authorities of Tuscaloosa County will on their own initiative effectively renew their investigations. If the local authorities fail, the Commission feels that the best hope for justice rests upon the Supreme Court of Alabama, which is empowered by the state constitution to impeach officers who signally fail of their duty, and in the Governor of the State, who has authority to remove officers so impeached."

This Needs a Deft Touch

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Else Bockmann an Artist in Fabrics

Socialists Prepare Struggle As Dollfuss Tightens Grip

Defeat of Progressives Elsewhere Leaves Vienna Last Stronghold

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The Socialists in Austria have proposed a compromise to the Dollfuss Government, which is interpreted as an expression of willingness on their part to cause no difficulties if the Government discontinues its attack on them.

"Austria," say the Socialists, "is today threatened by Herr Hitler's Germany. We Socialists acknowledge that such a danger may make a special régime necessary. And since we are determined to defend the independence of Austria against Herr Hitler's Germany and Austrian democracy against National Socialism, we should by no means refuse to give the Government whatever authority might be necessary for that defense.

"However, the conditions for the granting of such emergency powers are, first, that they be acquired in a constitutional manner, that is by parliamentary vote, and secondly, that they be used only against the enemies of democracy and not against its friends."

Socialists Prepare Struggle

A few months ago it is probable that the Socialists might have been able to induce the Government to use Parliament as the organ for granting emergency power, as has just happened in Czechoslovakia, for example. But the Government is now regarded as much stronger and the Socialists are weaker with "democracy" in ill repute.

The Socialists seem doomed to defeat, in fact, but they are facing up for a hard struggle before surrendering.

Their fort is Vienna, a city of 2,000,000 people, of which they have been in almost complete control for 15 years. They have erected many new municipal dwellings, which they rent to workers and small officials at a very low price, and have introduced many other improvements helpful to the masses. For a decade and a half Vienna has given the world one of the most outstanding examples of a Socialist city government, operated for the benefit of the people.

As a result of the defeat of Socialism in east and central Europe, Vienna has been left as a fortress beleaguered by the enemy. Now the besieging forces are ready for the final assault. If they attack directly the Socialists will resist, their leaders say. The patience of the masses is held to be almost exhausted and the workers are in a mood to strike back.

Threat of Violence

If the Government should seize the Vienna City Hall, drive out the Socialist administration and replace the Socialist Mayor with a government commissioner, there would be open violence, Dr. Deutch, Socialist leader, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Such an occurrence might lead to interference from Italy or to the eventual domination of the National Socialists, said Dr. Deutch.

The Socialists assert that the Heimwehr represents less than 4 per cent of the people and the Christian Socialists no more than 25 per cent, and they bitterly oppose the claims of this 30 per cent of the people to dictate to the other 70 per cent.

Chancellor Dollfuss is known to prefer moderate tactics, and avoidance of unnecessary conflicts so it is thought that he will refrain from open provocation of the Socialists. He needs their passive support in his fight against the National Socialists and is expected therefore to leave them a degree of power for a time.

Government to Oust All Who Work Against Independence of State

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA — The efforts of the present Austrian Government are to be directed toward organizing the state in such a way as to free the Government from the dictates of the "man in the street," while still leaving a measure of personal liberty to the individual.

So declared a minister in the Austrian Government recently when, in a special interview, he assures the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that popular government was ended and that a form of Fascism, adapted to Austrian needs, is to be introduced forthwith.

"There will, of course, be limitations to the free expression of opinion," the minister declared. "State officials who criticize the Government will be immediately dismissed. People who work for the state must support the state. That is part of the process of "totalizing."

Press Enjoys "Some Freedom"

"Agitation will not be allowed," he continued, "but the private citizen may believe what he wants. There will be no press régime such as there is in Germany, if there are no more lies or sensational attacks. Except in emergency the press will enjoy some freedom and will be permitted to exercise constructive criticism."

Questioned about political parties, this advocate of a "totalized" fascist state declared that their domination had gone for ever. The Austrian Government, however, intended, he said, to allow some to continue to exist as a means of connection with the people. As "mediators and advisers" they played a useful rôle, he added.

"National Socialists and Socialists," he exclaimed with emphasis, "must go. They cannot remain. Any state which permits parties that work against its security to exist, deserves to perish. The National Socialists are against an independent Austria and the Socialists have worked with foreign powers against the interests of Austria. Bolshevism, both brown and red, is to be eliminated.

Less Independence

Referring to the fact that Vienna is a stronghold of Socialism in both forms, the Minister declared that the extraordinary independence the city enjoyed would be abolished in the near future. The city government had, he said, very extensive powers and in many ways could evade the strict control of the federal authorities.

That the curtailment of Vienna's independence would precipitate a bitter conflict between the Government and both the Socialists and the National Socialists this Austrian statesman did not for a moment doubt.

"But," he declared, "we are strong enough to fight them both. Most of the people are with us. What can the Socialists do? If they tried a strike we would crush them in six hours.

"And" he continued, "the destruction of the Socialist parties will not close the channels to serious expression of views. There will still be parties left in which every type of citizen will be able to feel at home, from Heimwehr on the Right to the Peasants League, on the Left.

"Now we will set up an Advisory Council for considering new laws. When the constitution is worked out there will be permanent law-making bodies. In these the representatives of the people will participate."

Schools Need Music Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A movement to "restore music to its proper status in the public schools of North Carolina" has been launched by the Piedmont division of the State Federation of Music Clubs. Recent retrenchments have caused music to be eliminated in many instances, it was pointed out. Only through the study of music, it was said, can students be made to appreciate all the arts, which, it was argued, are vitally important in the cultural development of youth.

Georgians Banqueted By Chinese Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Three hundred Chinese here, the largest Chinese colony in the Southeast, entertained 25 of Augusta's leading citizens at a dinner in honor of the third anniversary of the local Chinese school.

The Chinese school, where American-born children of Chinese parents are taught Chinese, is held every school day between 4 and 7 o'clock, with five classes in the school. Chinese children entertained the guests with musical solos and readings.

Old Sea Cap'ns Snort at Idea Whale's Finest Oil Is in Nose

Results of Study of Natural Scientists Indignantly Denied by New Bedforders Who Intimate They'd Better Stick to 'Bustin' Up Atoms'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—This old whaling town is stirred. Not since the Charles W. Morgan came back from the last whaling trip in 1921 has there been so much agitation down on the wharves. The ripples scatter and break around the Beetle shipbuilding dock where Ruth Beetle, in her odd moments off from "schoolmarming," runs the ancient Beetle business, turning out "cats" and "knockabouts" and even an occasional whale boat.

There is surging even along Water Street where Portuguese grocers deal in potatoes and corn and tomatoes in the very four walls where once the captains had their shell cabinets and the shawls they had brought back from India, and strange souvenirs from the South Seas. The excitement even penetrates to those wide mansions far back from the water with real plate glass windows installed a century ago by owners of ships, even to the whaling museum itself, to the seamen's Bethel up on Johnnycake Hill.

What is it all about? Why, the statement that the American Museum of Natural History, after five years of study, has decided that a whale pays through the nose, that the choicest of all its oil comes not from its head but from a gargantuan nose.

Indignantly Deny

And New Bedford sea captains indignantly deny it. Haven't they been in the business? Haven't they actually stood on the backs of whales and let down buckets through cuts in the heads and brought out the oil with their own two gnarled fists? And afterward haven't they brought heads on board with plenty of time to study the anatomy?

It's the age-old controversy of the natural scientist and the practical man, and New Bedford claims that its sea captains know what they are talking about. For while the whaling industry may have come practically to the vanishing point in New Bedford there are too many houses saturated with the memories and the memoirs of old captains to give in easily when people who never went whaling try to tell about it.

Why, every day some New Bedford folk go up to see the Charles W. Morgan, where she lies in her bed of sand at Round Hill, the estate of Col. Edward Howland Robinson Green, son of Hetty Green, who through her shrewdness and saving accumulated a fortune of $100,000,000 and was once the world's richest woman.

And right here is another false impression. Any old New Bedford resident will tell you about it. The Charles W. Morgan, with its rotting hull, which once put forth courageously after the great denizens of the deep, is now imbedded in sand, not enshrined in concrete, as the magazine writers have taken to saying.

Concrete Never Would Do

Concrete, why any sea captain will tell you that concrete is damp and holds damp and that it would never do for those cherished timbers of the last whaler. There she stands complete with all her rigging, her equipment of harpoons and try pots, the great brick stove midships where blubber was put in the fire, the swinging bar on the wheel which would knock a man over if he didn't look carefully every time he swung about, the forecastle with its seamen's chests, and the captain's cabin with tiny grooved places high up back of the built-in drawers where the children used to make their beds.

Remindful of the captain's wife is the "gamming chair" standing so empty on deck, the chair in which the lady of the ship was lowered, hoopskirts and all, over the side of the ship into the waiting boat to visit and gossip on other vessels in the middle of the sea. And back near the wheel is the tiny covered place where on the cooper's tool chest it is said that the captain's wife sat and crocheted through two- and three-year-long trips until gradually the place came to be called the "crocheting room."

There is even a fully equipped whaleboat, one of the five in which men put out from the big boat to come up on a school of whales, with the flags which each hoisted when a whale was fast, when a boat was stove in, when a man was injured, so that the captain on deck had a complete knowledge of each boat's doings.

In the face of all this tradition, New Bedford is not going to give in easily to the natural scientists. They will tell you so if you happen on Sunday to the Round Hill estate, to picnic along with 15,000 other folk, whose litter will be patiently picked up on Monday morning by 10 servants. The son of the woman who saved so conspicuously spends just as noticeably, and Colonel Green welcomes the whole of New Bedford to use his beach, to park their cars, to eat, to go swimming.

Finances Aviation School

He finances an aviation school and has his private landing field for planes and a dock for seaplanes. There is still the equipment of the big radio station from which he used to broadcast events in the days when radio was new.

And all he asks in return is care in driving. He uses all manner of devices to slow up speed and once resorted to a sign which said, "Slow up—bump ahead," which was effective until the drivers learned there was no bump.

But right now in a big hangar the Massachusetts Institute of Technology staff is engaged in smashing the atom with the Colonel paying the bills. Two great aluminum balls stand on two huge pedestals and 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 volts of electrcity are shot from one to another.

And that's what the residents of New Bedford think is a good thing to engage the attention of the natural scientists. Let them leave whales alone, say the sea captains, and smash atoms all they like.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

For the fourth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 3-4) Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conceived this quaintly assorted list: Honegger, "Movement Symphonique No. 3"; Mozart, Pianoforte Concerto in E flat; Tchaikovsky, Symphony No. 4. Mr. Egon Petri was the soloist.

Honegger's work was played for the first time in America. From its title, it seems to be the successor of "Pacific 2-3-1" and "Rugby," but it bears no descriptive appellation. It needs one; for although the analysts have pointed out that it approximates "classic" form, its musical interest is insufficient to justify its publication. Let us pretend then that it represents the locomotive of the first "symphonic movement" coming to rest in a summer field—for its first section is rather that epic of the engine; and it closes, like the "Symphony" of 1930, with an Adagio which resembles in mood the "Pastorale d'été." If we seem to convey an impression that the new work adds nothing to what M. Honegger had revealed to us before, that is what we intended.

Not surprisingly, the performance of the concerto erased the memory of M. Honegger's effort. It seems odd; but apparently this concerto had not been played previously at these concerts, nor had Mr. Petri before been heard in public in Boston. The joint début was auspicious. Here is clearly an artist of the first rank, and the vehicle he chose is just as clearly one of the major enterprises of Mozart in this form. It would be idle to detail the pianistic virtues of Mr. Petri. It is enough to say that he has the complete equipment for an interpreter of Mozart, and that he gave us a subtle and exquisite realization of the score. Nor should it be forgotten that such a performance would have been impossible without the equally penetrant and evocative accompaniment supplied by Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra.

The Tchaikovsky Fourth has perhaps no more virtues than faults, but the virtuosity with which it is played by the Boston orchestra under Koussevitzky never fails to rouse an audience. And indeed, it is difficult to withhold admiration for so magnificent a feat. L. A. S.

Florida Social Club Plans Weekly Talks And Active Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — That unique organization known as "The Committee of One Hundred," the roster of which includes eminent business and professional men from 40 states and 250 cities in the United States who winter here, plans the most active season of its career for this winter.

Mr. Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, president, announced a series of weekly addresses by authorities on economics, international relations and finance. The first event will be on Jan. 2 by Dr. Charles Clarence Batchelder, lecturer, publicist and government economist, on "Hitlerism versus Democracy." Others invited to speak, include Walter Lippman, editor and author; Don Marquis, author and playwright; Charles F. Kettering, president and general manager of the General Motors Research Corporation, and governors of several states.

A $10,000 addition to the club house which includes an auditorium is nearing completion. Each member may voluntarily purchase his chair in the addition for $25. More than 100 chairs were sold within five minutes at the recent annual dinner held in Chicago, and 50 more were sold the following day, the purchases being voluntary. Mr. Cooper announced plans for a series of meetings next summer of members in Boston, Buffalo, Washington, Detroit, Indianapolis and New York in addition to the annual dinner, at which members will be hosts to prominent men in their sections.

Such a meeting was held recently at the Players Club in New York, Mr. Cooper said, attended by many prominent professional men and diplomats. He also said that his conversations with committee members throughout the East and middle West signify that many persons will be in Florida this winter who have never visited here before. He believes reasonable hotel and apartment rates which have prevailed here for several seasons are an important attraction in bringing people to Florida.

Quebec Minister Supports Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An appeal has been made to business men, merchants, and members of the general public of the Province of Quebec, by Mr. Adelard Godbout, Minister of Agriculture, to buy agricultural products from the farmers of their own province. Some months ago Mr. Godbout commenced a campaign among the farmers to improve the standard of production in quality and in variety, so as to allow them to compete with other sources of supply, and also to improve the demand by outside markets.

Convinced that the farmers are aware of the needs of the merchants and the consumers, Mr. Godbout extended his efforts to bring the merchants to answer an improvement in production by a demand for Quebec products. Unexpected results were obtained from both the producers and farmers. Quality of products exhibited in the last two years in various exhibitions as well as a survey of the merchandise offered for sale in the various markets of the Province, proved that the farmers had attempted to produce the quality wanted by the public.

Books

Among the Humanists

The Challenge of Humanism, by Louis J. A. Mercier. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.
William Crary Brownell, by Gertrude Hall Brownell. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

EVERY philosopher worthy of the name has had to face squarely the apparent dualism of human life. On the one hand, an ever-changing succession of sense-impressions, a stream of naturalistic appearances; on the other, a realm of changeless, eternal values securely fixed above the flux and flow of the sensory world. Since Parmenides and Heraclitus these two divergent aspects of experience have been given many names: being and becoming, reality and appearance, the noumenal and the phenomenal, the absolute and the relative, the One and the many, God and nature. We look to metaphysics to rescue us from this dualism, but to those who have not yet found a satisfactory metaphysical explanation "the problem of conduct remains," as Irving Babbitt has said.

To such the practical philosophy of humanism is directed. Mr. Mercier's "challenge" will undoubtedly seem to most casual readers an attempt to resurrect a dead issue, but they will be wrong. Humanism is an attitude of mind which will persist in one form or another till the end of human experience.

Briefly, it is the attitude which results from an intuitive perception of the unity within multiplicity, the reality behind appearance, and which recognizes that man is empowered by a will higher than his own to act in accordance with his suprasensual intuitions. Far from encouraging an attitude of mysticism, however, humanism insists that inspiration is simply another name for common sense, and reason is assigned the function of checking up on our intuitions.

* * *

Under such a definition, of course, few reasonable people would object to being called humanists, but the point of vital disagreement appears in the resolute refusal of humanism to accept either the naturalistic denial of an antecedent reality or any of the various pantheistic attempts to identify the One with the many. As Mr. Bernard Bandler has put it, the humanists believe that order and discipline "can be introduced into modern life from the outside," whereas most people "seem to agree that these must issue out of modern life itself, taking what form the materials of the contemporary scene permit." Few are the people who see that what is "outside" the apparent limits of the contemporary scene may be "inside" the realm of a timeless, spaceless, universal reality unlimited in its potential effects on the ceaseless "becoming" of the phenomenal world.

Humanism itself makes no attempt to realize the better part of these potentialities. It is a spiritual halfway house. Mr. T. S. Eliot and others have attacked Babbitt for trying to substitute humanism for religion; Mr. Mercier shows here that Babbitt never intended to do so, but deliberately stopped short of theological considerations in order to keep his argument to a positivistic level on which all could meet. "The only thing that can be opposed to common sense," he once wrote, "is a commoner sense," that is, a sense even more closely in touch with universal, spaceless, timeless truth.

It is easy to agree, however, with Mr. Eliot that, lacking the authority conferred by religious faith, humanism lacks the one thing needful to make it acceptable to anyone hungering and thirsting for the absolute. Much the most interesting part of Mr. Mercier's book is concerned with this question, but strangely enough the author, though in other respects a neo-scholastic after the pattern of M. Maritain, holds that those who cannot embrace the traditional Western Christianity which to him means religion may still find uplifting ethical guidance in humanism. And this in the face of Mr. Paul Elmer More's conversion to the Anglican faith (discussed here in great detail) after his decision that humanism was not enough.

* * *

One feels a certain impatience with Mr. Mercier for forcing the issue in this academic fashion, only to abandon his victims to a sort of high-flown opportunism. Driven into the corner by logic, humanism is hard put to it to explain its reasons for existence, whereas left to its proper functions of disciplining taste and reasserting fundamental values its practical importance in a naturalistic world is hard to overestimate. Let us not have the humanistic temper hardened into a creed; Babbitt has made clear enough the grounds of humanistic criticism.

It was the distinction of W. C. Brownell that his criticism so felicitously embodied the humanistic temper, without a taint of dogmatism to spoil it. Younger critics may well be inspired by his quest for perfection. Even where one disagrees with his judgments one can always admire his reasons. The present volume contains 225 pages of short passages from his various works, but though they show off brilliantly his epigrammatic style and acute observation, it seems somehow a work of supererogation, since his books are so easily accessible, readable and modest in size. The biographical notes and personal impressions written by his widow are the genteel tribute of a well-bred lady, consistently eulogistic in tone, and of more than passing interest only because of the charming autobiographical sketch by Brownell which is included among them.

R. P.

The Short Bible

The Short Bible: the American Translation in Brief, edited by Edgar J. Goodspeed and J. M. P. Smith. University of Chicago Press. $2.

STUDENTS of the King James Version and of many of the recent translations of the Bible will open with surprise this Short Bible. Instead of finding Genesis at the beginning of the Old Testament and the other books in traditional order, one finds Amos as the initial book, followed by Hosea, Micah, Isaiah, with Genesis far toward the end of the Old Testament. With the same regard for tradition, the New Testament opens with Paul's Letter to the Thessalonians, with the Synoptic Gospels at the middle of the list and the Fourth Gospel next to the last.

The translators are two eminent scholars. Their explanation of this unusual arrangement is that the order is historical; that is, the sequence is that in which the various books were written. This seems a logical reason, yet many will still find deeper satisfaction in the old order, which presumably follows the chronology of the events described.

The parts of the Scriptures eliminated are such descriptions as are unimportant in the view of the authors; and repetitions are avoided. The translation, like that of the American Translation by the same authors, is forthright and easy to read. Excellent features are the historical sketches and the statements as to the religious and literary value of each book. The authors believe that the arrangement of the books in the order of their production aids in understanding the development of Hebrew and Christian religious thought, and that the great messages of the prophets and evangelists are thus given due prominence. The authors believe that many will read the Short Bible who would not follow through the regular edition because of its length. At most, it seems, the highest hope is that this volume will inspire the student to peruse the full text. The volume is handy size, and printing and type are excellent.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

Holt has just published in the United States H. St. J. Philby's "The Empty Quarter," the English edition of which (Constable) was reviewed in these columns Aug. 12.

● An Ideal Gift

"What Mrs. Eddy Said to Arthur Brisbane," a beautiful, compact volume. Especially suitable for students. 14 illustrations (6 of Mrs. Eddy).
Blue Cloth $1.00. Blue Leather $2.00
Both stamped in gold.
Makes a handsome gift. For sale in Reading Rooms or direct by mail, postage prepaid.
M. E. Paige, Publisher, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

An "Anecdote" Was An Unpublished Tale

Even among the ancient Greeks there were two kinds of stories—those given out publicly and those known only privately. The latter kind was called *anekdotos* literally meaning "not published." The word was formed by combining *a, an,* "not", and *ekdotos,* "given out." From this source comes our English *anecdote* which originally retained the Greek meaning "unpublished narrative." But tales of interesting things or people are so much sought after that now they are frequently given out for publication and the word *anecdote* has lost its original meaning.

There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in

The "Supreme Authority"
WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
A Merriam-Webster

In its 2,700 pages there are 452,000 entries, including 12,000 biographical entries, 32,000 geographical subjects, 100 valuable tables, over 6,000 illustrations. Its encyclopedic information makes it a general question-answerer on all subjects. See It at Your Bookstore. Remember: A Merriam-Webster appears on the cover of every dictionary for which G. & C. Merriam Company is editorially responsible.

Mail Coupon for Free Booklet of Word Stories

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet "Interesting Origins of English Words" and full information about Webster's New International Dictionary.
(C.S. Monitor 11-4-33)
Name
St. & No.
City State
Copyright 1933 by G. & C. Merriam Company

You Have Been Looking For THIS BOOK!

FOR YOUR CHILD, AND YOUR FRIEND'S CHILDREN

BIBLE STORIES
AS TOLD TO VERY LITTLE CHILDREN
By Bessie Edmond Andruss

35 Stories in all from Noah and the Ark to The Little Book That Is Sweet as Honey. Including simple, understandable accounts of The Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes.

Beautifully Illustrated in Color
By Sarah Wendell Campbell
8½x10½ in. 155 Pages.
$2
(Plus 15c Postage)
at Bookstores or direct from publisher.
RAE D. HENKLE
Publisher
100 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Book Reviews and Literary News

Colonel Reitz Treks On

Trekking On, by Deneys Reitz. London: Faber & Faber. 15s. net. New York: (As "Afrikander"), Putnam. $3.

SWAYED by his sense of the vital necessity of peace, the pacifist might think twice before reading a book devoted almost entirely to warfare, basing his reluctance on the suspicion that any book which describes war without doing so in anti-war terms is unconscious propaganda for the scourge. But "Trekking On," though a book of wars, is very different from the accepted war book. It is objective and untendencious; it reveals a character of remarkable dignity and judgment and throws light on an honorable political career. The "mud, blood and fighting" school was all very well, but where there was not the half-truth of propaganda—and propaganda for any cause is a double-edged weapon—there was the semi-blindness of self-pity. Colonel Reitz has written a book entirely above this level. He is, perhaps, fortunate in being the natural citizen soldier, not the militarist nor the soldier of fortune who likes fighting for its own sake.

Colonel Reitz is also an admirable narrative writer. In "Commando" he gave us the Smuts campaign against the British in the Boer War. In the present volume, he is seen leaving South Africa as a youth with his father and brother, to accept exile rather than submit to the British terms as Smuts and Botha had done. In this, as his narrative admits, he was mistaken, for from the moment of exile there was gradual disillusion. But his political education had begun. Arriving in Port Said, the family (with typically strong Dutch views on the color question) were shocked to find a deputation of Egyptian sympathizers coming to greet them. Conviction was further shaken by the sight of colored officers and men (Japanese) manning a battleship.

* * *

Then exile itself, while it had its dignity, was more notable for its poverty and farce. Traveling to Madagascar, where they hoped to settle and rebuild their fortunes, the brothers were dismayed at being welcomed as heroes, and by the firework displays of French oratory, by which they were subjected all because an enthusiastic Frenchman had announced that they were the leaders of thousands of Boer families who were going to settle in Madagascar rather than live under the tyranny of British rule. This was pure fabrication. As the distressed youths explained to their hosts, they had only £20 and the clothes they stood in to their names and simply could not afford the rôle of exiled heroes.

The French are beautifully responsive to absurd situations. They saw the joke at once, and helped the two young men to set about getting a livelihood. But Madagascar was no land of promise. They struggled on the "poor white" level and at last had to leave the country beaten. Reitz returned to South Africa and General Smuts persuaded him to be reconciled to the new order and to work with it.

* * *

For a time there was the comparative peace of the life of a country lawyer, but the Dutch, as Colonel Reitz frequently explains, are a passionately political people and by 1914 he found himself more or less isolated in enemy territory as a supporter of Smuts's party in the midst of civil war. The Commando system had sprung up again and Reitz with his mounted men were involved in all the excitements of guerrilla war. In describing the mistrust, the bitterness, the family divisions, the almost fantastic courtesies and the not less extraordinary humors of civil war Colonel Reitz's powers are at their best. Very different as the two peoples are, his narrative reads very often like the story of the Irish struggle told over again.

The civil war and the succeeding campaigns in German East and German West Africa were, however, types of the old-fashioned "sporting" warfare, carried on in a spirit of private enterprise, which had had its day. De Wet, he cannot help recalling with regret, had been captured by the use of motorcars. In France Colonel Reitz was to see something very different, the war of mass production. By an ironical full turn of the political wheel he now found himself commanding a British battalion, and the rest of the book describes its varying fortunes. These descriptions, mainly of the great March offensive and the allied counterstroke, are fine pieces of narrative, written with exceptional coolness, sympathy and judgment, not flinching from the horrors of the trenches and No Man's Land but not, like the pages of so many war novelists, blind to the higher qualities men displayed. No account could be less sentimental in any sense, and Colonel Reitz, because he has been faithful to his task of writing in the clearest way what he saw, has produced a document upon which one would not hesitate to base a judgment of the war.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Reichs Before the Third

Fall of the German Empire, 1914-1918: Documents of the German Revolution, edited by Ralph Haswell Lutz. Stanford University (Calif.) Press. 2 Vols. $12.

Austro-German Diplomatic Relations, 1908-1914, by Oswald Henry Wedel. Stanford University (Calif.) Press. $3.

GERMANY, marching with flying banners along a yet unmapped road, today carries a swift phrase upon its lips: "The new era and the new nation are here!"

The words have the ring of historical authority. For it was in identic terms that a chancellor spoke before the Reichstag in the second month of 1917—picturing the birth of a national feeling which had "fused the whole people into an inseparable unity."

Bethmann-Hollweg pleaded for victory in wartime political, intellectual, economic and social tasks. The tasks of the Germany of Herr Hitler are, in contrast, those of a "national awakening." Yet the two periods have points in common. Germany lays its present plight to war and its heritage of unsuccessful peace. Conditions of the moment cannot be understood without appreciation of the method by which present situations came to be.

* * *

These documents of the war period do more than clarify Germany's position through difficult years. They contribute to explanation of the forces which evolved the Republic that now has given way to the National Socialist state. Official and journalistic light upon the last days of the Reichstag in 1918, the Prussian electoral reforms and the negotiation of the armistice show vigorous political strife, rather than the vibrant democratic striving which alone can be the progenitor of republicanism — a motivating force which subsequent events, confirming the record, indicate was absent from the drafting of the Constitution of Weimar. The documents in the two volumes are drawn from official German wartime publications, including those of the Kriegspressesamt, and from numerous state sources, including the central office of the Investigation for the Causes of the War, the Government archives at Potsdam and French and American records. Embodied in the collection of the Hoover War Library at Stanford, they comprise an invaluable source embracing much now published or translated for the first time. Not only the faithful factual handling but clarity of chronological grouping adds to the fundamental value of the compilation.

In a closely allied work Professor Wedel presents the course of prewar Austro-German diplomatic relations. If his picture lacks the emphasis that should be given to English and French policy during this period, it atones in elucidation of the rôle of Russia in events which led von Bülow to deliver himself and Germany into the hand of Austria.

* * *

It is interesting to find strong assessment of a period which has enjoyed too little recognition—the brief attempt of Kiderlen-Wächter as chief of the German Foreign Office to return to the balanced policies of Bismarck and to dominate rather than support Austria's unfortunate war-begetting policy in the Balkans. Yet the reiteration that the course of events might have changed if Kiderlen-Wächter's guiding hand had not been suddenly removed seems to fall short of an appreciation, so marked elsewhere in the treatise, of how impossible an effective return to the policy of the Iron Chancellor had become in 1911.

Professor Wedel's generalizations are fully as trenchant as his analysis of fresh documentary material. "The nineteenth century," he writes, "saw nationalism emerging as an almost uncontrollable force, and the acceptance of the doctrine of self-determination of peoples played havoc with the greater ideal of establishing a state founded on economic and geographical considerations."

This is an assessment that needs to be clearly seen by contemporary statesmen. It is a fundamental which must be taken into account whenever the world comes to consider liquidation of the territorial mistakes of Versailles. Professor Wedel feels strongly that the explanation of the genesis of the war is to be gained not in the detailed study of the few weeks that preceded it, but rather in the record of the preceding six years. Similarly, the righting of the effects of the war and its peace is to be gained only with full understanding of the basic prejudices and self-interests of resurgent nationalism which have split a continent into uneconomic units.

C. E. G.

Russia in Three Acts

Three Cities, by Sholom Asch. New York: Putnam. $3.

SHOLOM ASCH'S "Three Cities" is novel writing on a grand scale. In its 900 pages it gives a panorama of Russia in the last days of the Tsarist régime, through the years of the Revolution, and into the Soviet era. Literally, it is three novels, each dealing with the development of revolutionary feeling in a great city—Petersburg, Warsaw and Moscow. Actually, the three novels are one, a continuous story of the aspirations, distresses and confusions that made up the history of Russia in that chaotic period. In fact, it would be hard to get the full value of any one of the three parts of the trilogy except in the light shed by the other two.

The particular quality of Sholom Asch's presentation of the Russian scene and temperament is that they are viewed through Jewish eyes and interpreted through Jewish lives. His "hero," if the dreamer Zachary can be so called, is a Jew of the plutocratic class which had secured permission to live in Petersburg. All the chief characters are Jews—rich, poor, orthodox, Chassidic, "enlightened," Zionists; Jews of the "Pale" in Poland; Jews who had forgotten their religion and were completely Russianized; Jews who were Bolsheviki, Mensheviki, Social Revolutionists and even Tsarists. Apart from the racial interest he takes in the Jewish people, Sholom Asch finds in them a sensitive seismograph of social changes.

* * *

In the first part of the trilogy there is a portrayal of Petersburg shortly before the World War. The story centers in two influential Jewish families, that of Mirkin, the timber king, and Halperin, the celebrated lawyer. Zachary Mirkin is in the law office of Halperin and becomes engaged to the advocate's beautiful, sensation-seeking daughter, but manages to fall in love with her mother. Nina marries his father, who seems to be the only character in this part of the tale who is at the same time sincere and able. Volume I of the trilogy is a setting of the stage, a defining of the situation, an attempt to explain what Russia was, and perhaps what she is. No one really gets anywhere in this part of the book, and Nina's mother sums up their life when she says: "We've built up our whole life on words, on beautiful, just finely-turned words—empty phrases that have no effect." Triflers all!

In Warsaw, where Zachary goes in the second novel, he finds plenty of words and conflicting theories, but he also finds deeds. He sees the unspeakable poverty in the rabbit-warrens of the Jewish Pale. He sees men and women who give all their time and strength to bring political liberation. He sees a few, like Mme. Hurwitz, who spend every hour in toil that is not only devoted but intelligent and efficient, for the well-being of their households, their neighbors and their people. Here the writer breaks loose from the exotic tone of his first novel and writes with sincerity and real passion. Zachary finds a sound and dependable sweetheart in Mme. Hurwitz's elder daughter Hélène, but has not yet wisdom enough to appreciate his good fortune.

* * *

After some vivid chapters, like the one that describes the life of workers in a weaving mill, or the one that deals with a First of May riot, or that extraordinary piece of writing that follows young David Hurwitz to his execution, the second novel ends with the outbreak of the war.

Then comes the third novel, "Moscow," to which all the rest has been pointing. It is a climax, the breaking of a mighty storm. Satirical scenes like those describing the indignant fine ladies and gentlemen besieged in the Hotel Metropole; scenes of misery and horror, of violent differences among the Revolutionists, of hope and exultation and disillusionment make this portion of the book a sweeping pageant of revolution. Asch is dealing with a huge event, but he shows it as it affects individuals—his group of Jewish men and women, and a few Christians. Zachary, in the "October" rising, works for the cause; but when the Government sends his father, who had steadily tried to save Russia, to execution, he has had enough. He gets over the border into Poland and rejoins Hélène.

Needless to say, this book is not one for idle reading. It is extravagant, appalling, with unforgettable scenes rising up from the mighty flood of the narrative.

How Salem Grew

Salem in the Seventeenth Century, by James Duncan Phillips. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

JAMES DUNCAN PHILLIPS has written a full and careful history of Salem, Massachusetts, from the time when the first explorers, Gosnold, Champlain, and John Smith, sighted Salem Bay between 1602 and 1614, down to the close of that century. It is a chronicle of the gradual building of a thriving local metropolis out of virgin shore, islands dark with pines, and inlets and bays fit for harborage. Besides that it is a chronicle of the first years of the other Essex County towns—Marblehead, Danvers, Beverly, Topsfield, Middleton, Wenham, Hamilton, Essex and Manchester, that lay wholly or in part within the indefinite early limits of Salem.

The history of Salem is so closely linked with that of Massachusetts Bay Colony in general, and so many of her men, like John Endicott, the Rev. Hugh Peter, Saltonstall, Bradstreet and Hawthorne, had a decisive voice in the affairs of the colony that in the earlier chapters and in those relating to the Indian Wars and the ever-recurring struggle to retain the old charter, the book is much more than a local history.

To the thousands throughout the United States who trace their family lines to Salem the part of the book that holds the greatest interest is that which tells just where their ancestors lived. For much of the data regarding the home places of the townspeople Mr. Phillips acknowledges his obligation to the tireless research of Mr. Sidney Perley, who spent years in looking up Salem deeds. Not only can a scion of old Salem find the way to the home of his forbears by reading this book and studying the large and valuable map showing property holdings in 1700, but the lover of antiques will find fascinating references to old houses still standing that will make him want to set out posthaste for that city.

Much light is also thrown upon the way the people lived—the structure of their houses, which at first were flimsy wattle-and-plaster affairs, later substantial, oak-framed, gabled or lean-to buildings; their occupations, especially those connected with the sea, which almost from the first made Salem a different kind of town from its agricultural neighbors; their means of travel, which was most often by boat ("every household had its waterhorse," or canoe made from a hollowed log).

Mr. Phillips is consistently conservative and loyal to the good name of Salem. First to last he shows himself to be in sympathy with the substantial governing class in Salem and in the colony. When such topics as the eviction of Roger Williams, the treatment of the Quakers, the penalties inflicted under Puritan laws and even the treatment of the Indians are under discussion the author sees the situation through the eyes of the large shareholders in the colonizing enterprise, the magistrates, the solid men. For agitators and trouble-makers he has small use. "In every age there are those who, for trivial and unimportant aims, try to impede the great work of far abler men whose objects they are utterly unable to comprehend. Knowing what they were about, the leaders went steadily on with their intended purpose. Those who got in their way suffered."

The trouble is that men cannot agree as to whether aims are "trivial and unimportant" or momentous in progress of humanity. Mr. Phillips and James Truslow Adams, for instance, do not hold the same view of the aims or the success of the Puritan commonwealth on Massachusetts Bay.

As for the witchcraft delusion, which common opinion holds against Salem, Mr. Phillips says that it originated in the farming district now included in Danvers. "Salem people had nothing to do with starting the witchcraft idea, and little part in its continuance, except that the trials were held there."

Whether one agrees or not with the Salem chief men and the Massachusetts leaders in all they thought and enforced, and can accept with entire composure the conservatism of the author's interpretations and editorial comments, no one who is interested in colonial history can fail to be grateful to Mr. Phillips for his complete, painstaking and well-massed chronicle of early Salem's daily life.

W. K. R.

Italy on Fifty Dollars, by Sydney A. Clark (New York: McBride. $1.90) will inform any interested reader or prospective tourist how to enjoy all the beauties of modern Italy for the modest sum of $50. The same writer, who is a persistent globe-trotter, has shown how either France or Germany, or each in turn, can be visited for a similar amount. Mr. Clark's name is not unknown to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. He writes frequently for its pages. Just now, it seems, his latest discovery is that under the somewhat strict tutelage of Premier Mussolini the hotel and shopkeepers of Rome, Naples and other Italian cities have become more thoughtful than formerly of the comfort and welfare of their transient guests and patrons. He offers the conviction that he has observed "the complete rebuilding of a nation's character by the driving force of one man." He presents many interesting evidences to prove his thesis.

The new revised edition of Montrose J. Moses's "Representative American Dramas" (Boston: Little Brown. $4.50) contains four additional plays: Sidney Howard's "Lucky Sam McCarver," S. N. Behrman's "The Second Man," Philip Barry's "Holiday" and Marc Connelly's "The Green Pastures." This anthology is valuable not only for its complete texts of 19 plays but for its bibliographies and its biographical notes of the authors.

Puritan King of Arabia

Ibn Sa'ud, by Kenneth Williams. London: Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d. net.

KENNETH WILLIAMS is assured of a good public for his semipopular account of Ibn Sa'ud, the "Puritan King of Arabia." For in these rather breathlessly prosaic days the biography of a self-made monarch who, even if his lineage is princely, started his career in his teens as a penniless and almost friendless exile, has a strong appeal.

King Ibn Sa'ud, as pictured by Mr. Williams, is "a born fighter, profoundly religious though iconoclastic, and an iron administrator." He is "as much loved as feared of his people"; "humble," "neither bigot nor fatalist" but a man who "ascribes his conquests, not in the formal and often insincere way of other rulers, to the Divine Purpose." A man in short, "who has carved his way to eminence by sword and faith and preserved it by firmness and generosity."

Readers of Mr. Williams's book will probably agree that this is a fair estimate of King Ibn Sa'ud. He has faced great odds, not once or twice, and won. He has known how to bide his time. He has shown unwonted generosity to his defeated enemies, of whom not a few now enjoy both his bounty and his friendship.

No one who has followed King Ibn Sa'ud's career can doubt that the key to his conduct is contained in one brief sentence which formed part of a speech he delivered at one of the great crises of his life, at the time of the rebellion of Ibn Rifada, one of his most trusted lieutenants, when the King placed his resignation in the hands of a big gathering of notables from the tribes of Central Arabia.

"I have built up this kingdom," he told them, "single-handed, God the Almighty being my sole support. God has sent me victorious."

* * *

He believes precisely that. His audience believed it too. They repledged him their undivided allegiance. In a short time Ibn Rifada was defeated, captured — and pardoned.

Mr. Williams brings out that in Ibn Sa'ud—or to give him his correct title, Abdul Aziz I—Arabia has a ruler who is building on a different foundation from the countless other leaders who have carved out principalities in the Arabian deserts since the days of the prophet Muhammad. Like his own ancestors he has capitalized the religious flail of the intolerant Wahhabi faith. But he has done much more. Unlike his ancestors, he has recognized the right of the Moslems to think differently. Unlike any other Arab leader, he has sought to curb the marauding propensities of the Bedouins by digging wells so that they may make themselves permanent homes. And he has been quick to perceive the advantage of using modern inventions, such as the motorcar and the airplane, to help impose peace on the unruly desert.

* * *

Mr. Williams's chapters which deal with this aspect of Ibn Sa'ud's régime are necessarily less colorful than the others. But they are really the most significant part of a worthwhile book, the only real blemishes of which are totally inadequate maps and a genealogical tree on page 48 which does not appear to correspond with the text in the preceding chapter.

In Mr. Williams's opinion, the crux of the situation is whether Ibn Sa'ud can bring his dominions economic prosperity. The omens, he thinks, are not wholly unfavorable, though the task may be difficult.

A. G. L.

Mists From Dublin Bay

Sea Wall, by L. A. G. Strong. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

MR. STRONG'S new novel is one of atmosphere, a fey, half-sinister atmosphere, through which his characters appear as if fastened in a fixed pattern. One of the chief personages, and the key to the pattern, is the Sea Wall which lies on the south side of Dublin Bay not far from Kingstown, a place both of reverie and of activity, where small boys learn the art of fishing and their elders contemplate the mail steamer sliding across the sea every evening from England. Sea Wall was one of the biggest factors in the life of Nicky, a small boy who spent a happy if uneasy childhood, a stone's throw from its magic and fascination.

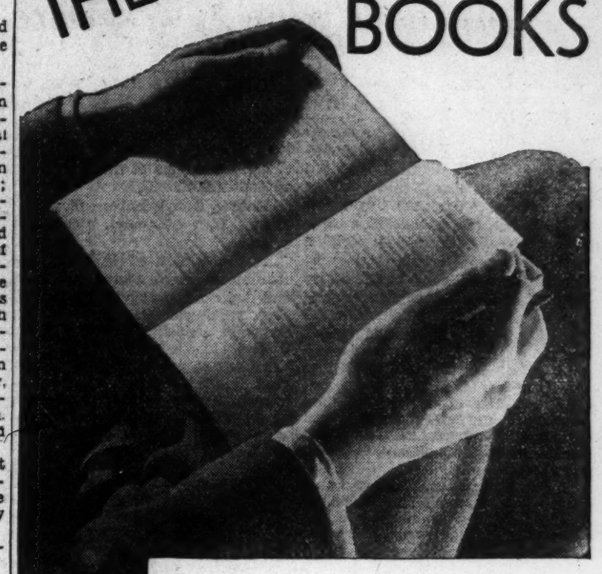
Nicky was only vaguely aware that there was anything strange in the fact that sometimes he lived with his parents and sometimes with the old Doctor and his sister, nicknamed the Duchess, in the house next door. He became aware of the queer ways of the Doctor and the eccentricities of the neighbors very gradually, for he accepted these things with a child's simplicity. They were part of his home and instinctively woven into the atmosphere of the Sea Wall. At school in Ireland, and then in England, he was unhappy and alone, but he carried within himself like some rare flower the memory of this atmosphere. He joined up for the war, which was to him in many ways merely a more brutalized extension of school life, and even here his memories sustained him. He returned safely to Dublin, and the "troubles."

Such is Mr. Strong's material. He is clever at making his "characters" decorate the story with their peculiarities, and enliven it with their excellent anecdotes, but there is an odd lack of psychological development. Even Nicky recovering in the hospital is essentially the same innocent and puzzled small boy who was reluctantly forced into his first fight by the unfair and ungracious behavior of a disagreeable little poacher.

"Sea Wall" suggests a conflict in its author. On one hand, he appears to enjoy contemplating and humorously describing quaintness, grotesqueness and eccentricity without examining their causes or their relationshp to normality; and, on the other hand, he exhibits a deeper awareness of the stronger and more profound surge of feeling and rhythm which is at the root of surface emotions. The swimming and boxing scenes, for example, are excellent; they rise naturally out of the story, and the vividness and power combined with the difference in the intensity of the mood with which they are described makes one feel that Mr. Strong for some reason prefers on the whole to ignore the undertones, not because he is not aware of them, but because he fears perhaps to be intimidated by their implications.

E. M. V.

THE BEST ENGLISH BOOKS



The best English books come into immediate demand all the world over. But 10,000 books were published last year in England; and the problem is, how to find the best? Why not let experts give you information and free service, plus the full right of final choice? Why not, in fact, join the British

BOOK SOCIETY?

Thousands of readers at home and abroad welcome the advice given by Mr. Hugh Walpole and his colleagues on the Selection Committee of The Book Society. The latter select each month, from the many advance proofs sent by all the publishing houses, one book which they feel to be particularly good. A first edition of this is posted to all Book Society members on the day before publication. Members (who can resign whenever they so desire) are charged nothing for the service. Above all—and this is where you reserve the right of judgment—members benefit from the system of

EXCHANGE OF BOOKS

If you do not wish to retain the Committee's chosen book, you can exchange it for another. You give it a hearing, and consider whether to give it a permanent home. Your deliberation is helped by a further recommended list, and by a free monthly copy of The Book Society News, a literary journal containing reviews of new books, literary notes, and publishers' announcements. The taste of individual members is carefully studied, and any book asked for is obtained. Members in Great Britain and Europe pay, at their convenience, only the ordinary published price of whatever books they choose to keep. There are specially reduced terms for Overseas members.★

SOME PAST SUCCESSES

It should be borne in mind that the Committee decide on their "choices" and recommended lists weeks before the books are published. It is therefore significant that so many of their discoveries have become outstanding literary and popular successes. Among the books chosen have been:

THE FOUNTAIN · HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE · BENGAL LANCER
MEMOIRS OF A BRITISH AGENT · · · WITHOUT MY CLOAK
HATTER'S CASTLE · KRISTIN LAVRANSDATTER · GRAND HOTEL

★ Members outside Great Britain and Europe have the following advantageous terms:—£4. 5. 0 paid in advance covers the selected books of the month for one year. £2. 5. 0 paid in advance covers the selected books of the month for six months.

During the year ending March, 1932, overseas members paying £4. 5. 0 for twelve months in advance saved fourteen shillings.

Overseas members who do not wish to pay in advance may settle monthly or quarterly at the ordinary published price, as in Great Britain.

Selection Committee:
HUGH WALPOLE — SYLVIA LYND
EDMUND BLUNDEN — CLEMENCE DANE
G. S. GORDON (President of Magdalen College, Oxford)

THE BOOK SOCIETY
10, BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

CUT THIS OUT OR SEND A POSTCARD

(A) Please enrol me as a member of the Book Society. I expect to receive the next book selected by the Committee, on publication.
(B) Please send me your descriptive booklet.
Name.....
Address.....
.....
.....
Strike out A or B before posting.
C. S.Mon. Atlantic

Help Spread the *True* Meaning of Christmas! Send for our unique assortment of Christmas Cards containing greetings written by Minny M. H. Ayers (author of "What Manner of Love"). 15 lovely views and verses, boxed, $1.50. Check or Money Order.
ROBERT F. STONE & CO.
224 High Street, Cleveland, Ohio
Dealers and Agents—Write for free sample book!

WHEN YOU GROPE FOR A WORD USE
Roget's International
THESAURUS
"Words grouped by Ideas"
Complete list of synonyms, antonyms, phrases, slang, etc., in fact everything to help find the right word. The one indispensable book for all writers. A necessary complement of the dictionary.
The only large type edition, Price $3.00 postpaid.
from CROWELL'S List
THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO.
393 Fourth Avenue, New York

ENCHANTED GROUND
TEMPLE BAILEY
$2
A great human drama—the battle of love against the menace of the depression
THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA

new Souvenir Booklet of CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EXHIBITS At A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
24 Pages. Authorized Edition
25c each; 5 for $1.00 (20% extra outside U. S. A.)
Add 2c for mailing per booklet; 3c foreign.
At The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion or
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 27 at 223 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

"OUR DAILY BREAD" and Other Poems by Lillian Barker Durkee
This collection consists of 57 poems of a religious nature, reflecting spiritual thoughts and ideals. Single copy Postpaid $1.25
Ready for distribution by Edna Barker Troy, 4326 So. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. UN. 7215. Harriet Barker Roberson, 1114 Wilson Ave., Ames, Iowa.

The Abbott Metal Marker
with 13 years of successful experience back of it, will start you out right. Cheap, inferior markers are expensive and inadequate.
ABBOTT MANUFACTURING CO.
2454 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Ill.
Sent on approval. Circular on request.

THE SHORT BIBLE
WHAT IT IS
The Short Bible is a careful selection of those portions of the Bible which have most meaning for modern life.
It is edited by Edgar J. Goodspeed and J. M. P. Smith. The text is that of their "American Translation." The books are arranged in the probable order in which they were written. Each book is preceded by a short introduction giving brief, readable facts about its place in history, why it was written and the thread of the story.
HOW IT IS IMPRESSING READERS
"The Short Bible is a delight," says a college president. "The succinct introductions to the several Books, and the selections themselves, are very much worth while."
A reviewer says: "The book looks human, reads human, is human."
Examine the volume for yourself—at your bookstore, now. 550 pages, $2.
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

SMITH & McCANCE
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON
Opposite Boston City Club
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

"It's great to buddy up with the stars ——"—Rufus Steele.
1001 CELESTIAL WONDERS
As Observed with Home Built Telescopes
By CHARLES EDWARD BARNS
Third Ed., 328 pp. Over 100 Illustrations
73 Star Charts with full Annotations
Practical Construction of Telescopes, etc.
Price, $2.50, postpaid
PACIFIC SCIENCE PRESS
Morgan Hill, Calif.
"Heartily recommended."
—*Scientific American*
Send for Prospectus and Specimen Chart.

BOOKS *from* LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, finely printed books, foreign books, children's books, Bibles and devotional books.
Catalogues and bibliographical information sent on request.
BUMPUS

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

LIBRARIANS
use and recommend
LeatherVita TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TO RENEW and PRESERVE LEATHER BOUND BOOKS
In your own home you too can insure longer life for your cherished books and other valuable articles of leather with this unique preparation.
Handy Flask 50c; Household Size $1. Trial Kit and Booklet "The Care of Leather" 25c postpaid.
LEATHER VITA COMPANY, INC.
15 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Progress in Education

School and Community

Unified in Their Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Lincoln Consolidated Training School, staffed by the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, in less than 10 years of its existence, has established a community organization which offers a striking example of what may be done in solving many of the major problems involved in school-community relationship.

To begin with, the consolidation of the 13 districts to form the school was effected with difficulty. The first bond issue of $190,000 was passed by a majority of only 13. In spite of the brighter outlook for improved educational opportunities for their children, there was dissention in the community.

It was obvious that some sort of community program had to be established which would bring about a spirit of coöperation. Henry A. Tape, principal of the school, after considering various plans finally worked out the Lincoln Community Citizenship League.

Mutual Service

The ideals of the league were sound. Points of difference were to be ignored; mutual service was to be rendered. "We must start with people where they are and bring them to appreciate what the schools are doing," said Mr. Tape in speaking of the league. "Such a plan works slowly. We cannot expect good citizens today or tomorrow. Effort must be continuous. While there may be some direction, the less in evidence it is, the better."

The organization was to be democratic in form and spirit. Children in the primary grades, including the kindergarten, made up an elementary citizenship league with executive and legislative groups. There are two sections, one for children of the first three grades, the second for grades four to six. Representatives from these rooms constitute the council or legislative group. Sometimes groups meet together. Occasionally the adult group is brought into an elementary meeting. The Junior Citizenship League, composed of representatives from the junior-senior high school, is a repetition of the elementary league with the exception that it meets each week. The elementary group meets on call or for specific tasks.

Completing the organization, the adult Citizenship League, composed of four officers selected from the community at large, makes up an executive group which carries into effect measures inaugurated by a council of representatives from each organization of the district, including six churches, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, granges, gleaners, members of the board of education, the faculty and president of the Community League as ex officio member. Since the beginning, the principal of the school has served as chairman of this group.

Various Projects Materialized

One of the first projects of the League was landscaping the school grounds. The council took charge of this, and about 70 men and boys took part. While the men worked outside, their wives and daughters prepared dinner in the school kitchens. In a few days the lawns were graded, the drive excavated, and shrubbery planted, but these obvious achievements did not represent all that had been accomplished. The people of the community now felt that the school was theirs and worth working for—that it was something to be proud of. The school has now 400 trees, including a horticultural orchard containing all the varieties of fruit adapted to the region.

Transportation was the next difficulty to be solved. When, at the end of three years, it was found that the private enterprise method was costing twice as much as community owned and managed facilities, the taxpayers agreed to make the change to community owned buses. At present the community owns the entire fleet of 17 buses together with a $12,000 garage, and transportation costs have been cut in half. A superintendent of transportation is employed to direct the system. In addition, 51 children, 3 to a bus, serve as citizen officials for pupil control, to and from school. They have charge of absence reports and maintain order, reducing the discipline problem to the minimum.

Not Forgetting Recreation

For a number of years the adult league sponsored a lyceum course, but a Little Players League now presents plays under its own direction.

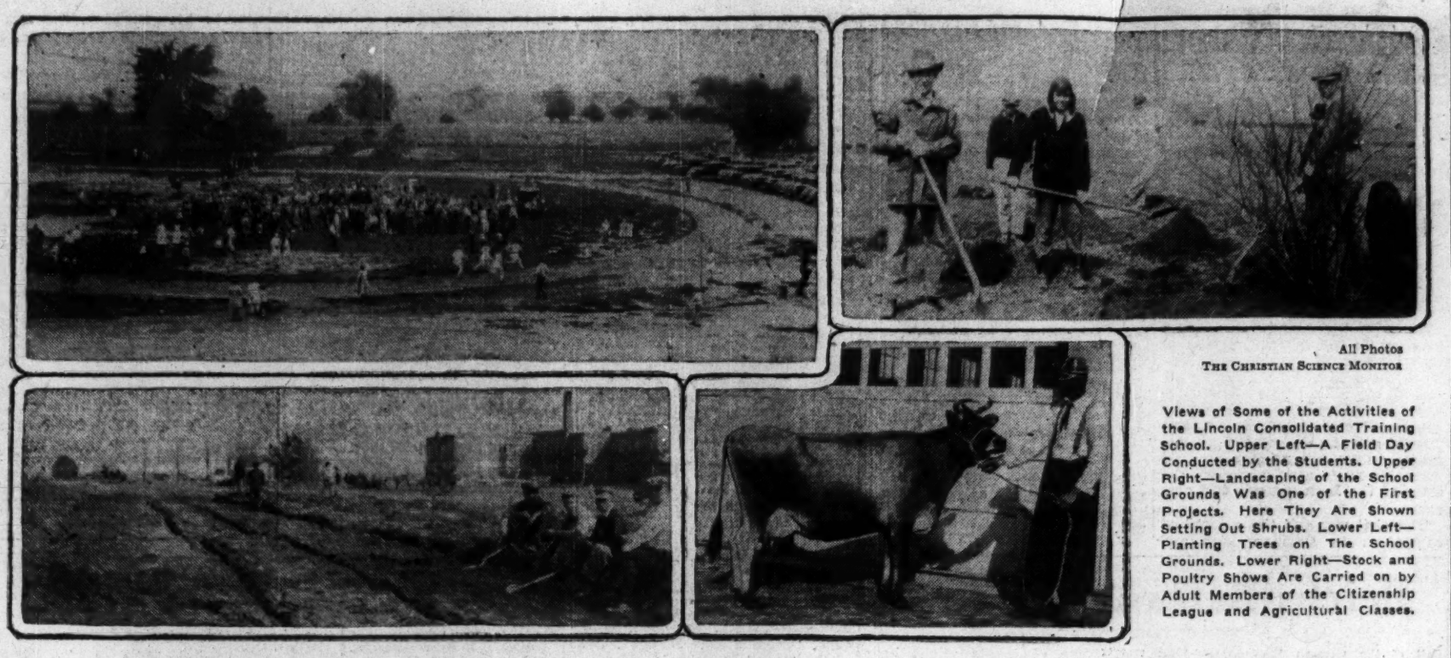
School and alumni bands have a part in the life of the community, the alumni band containing 16 to 20 pieces and the elementary and advanced school bands, 35 pieces each. A community chorus led by the supervisor of music provides opportunity for those interested in vocal music. This chorus gives operettas and cantatas, takes part in the Christmas program, and provides music on numerous other occasions.

A series of agricultural fairs, short courses, exhibitions of labor-saving devices for home and farm, and stock and poultry shows have been carried on under the direction of adult members of the league and agricultural classes.

Athletic club members play basketball in winter and baseball in summer.

In the winter of 1931 the first community night school was held, and it proved so popular that it has been continued. One hundred and sixty-five students, ranging in age from 16 to 71, were enrolled. The education of the group ranged from sixth grade to those with college degrees. For the 20-minute assembly program which preceded the two class periods, outside speakers were brought in to discuss modern problems.

Courses selected by the community for night school study were: Community chorus; Bible study; livestock feeding; child study; elementary electricity; easy English for foreign born; helpful studies in home economics; horticulture and market gardening; expression class, designed to give opportunity for discussion of topics of the day—a substitute for economics; home art; modern science.



All Photos
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Views of Some of the Activities of the Lincoln Consolidated Training School. Upper Left—A Field Day Conducted by the Students. Upper Right—Landscaping of the School Grounds Was One of the First Projects. Here They Are Shown Setting Out Shrubs. Lower Left—Planting Trees on The School Grounds. Lower Right—Stock and Poultry Shows Are Carried on by Adult Members of the Citizenship League and Agricultural Classes.

Improving The Child's Taste

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO boys were examining a group of books in the Los Angeles Public Library not long ago. One picked up "Westward Ho!"

"I wonder if this is any good?" one boy asked the other.

"It sure is. It's one of the best books I ever read," replied the other boy. "You ought to read it, you'll have something worth-while."

The young people of today are reading most of the best adult books, it is observed by Miss Emily Kemp, director of the work with young people at the Los Angeles Public Library, in her report to the American Library Association.

"There can be no more fascinating group to work with," says Miss Kemp, "than these straightforward, honest, attractive young people of the 'teens'. No pretense about them. They will tell you exactly what they like to read and why. They know what they want, although they don't always say what they mean, as when they ask for 'a book on Animal Life in New Mexico by Carlsbad and Caverns.'"

This intermediate department of the library is assisting young people to choose good literature. It guides those who have graduated, so to speak, from the children's department and who need guidance into their adult reading. As an illustration of how the leading and directing is done Miss Kemp related one case.

Substitutions Made

Last summer, she said, a youth with a very long face and disappointment in his voice, stopped at the desk.

"Haven't ya got any of the Edgar Face Burroughs' books?" He was out for the Tarzan books, but he was assured that books just as interesting were ready for him. "The Lost World," "In the Sargasso Sea" and "The War of the Worlds" were substituted.

"It's me again," he said when he returned the following week. "Those books were swell. Have you got any more?"

Gradually he was weaned away from Tarzan, and in a few months he was reading and enjoying the Halliburton books, "Scouting on Two Continents," "With Lawrence in Arabia" and similar books. In such cases the librarians must become good diagnosticians and remedy gently and progressively the reading tastes of big boys and girls. The object is to begin at the young person's level and then gradually lead him into better fields.

Requests Treated Courteously

"For many young people it takes courage to stop at the desk," says Miss Kemp. "Their requests should be treated with dignity. These boys and girls, who are sensitive, emotional and easily disappointed, need sympathy and understanding. They have many redeeming qualities by which we may all profit."

Miss Kemp quoted a young high school girl as saying in a club meeting of girls, "We like workers with young people to find life a good thing; not to be indifferent, tired and disillusioned."

This is the attitude which is recommended for the older generation to have for the younger. "Let's have faith," says Miss Kemp, "in the rising generation, and continue to grow and go forward, and with them, find life a good thing."

Fairy-Tale Theater

Where Child-Actors Play Before Child Audiences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

THE Florentine "Teatro della Fiaba" (Fairy-Tale Theater), with its child actors under the direction of Signorina Assunta Mazzoni and her assistants, goes from strength to strength.

Affiliated with the Academy of the "Fidenti," an active association of theater enthusiasts and artists which carries on a dramatic and scenographic training school, and a Little Theater where leading actors from all parts of Europe perform as well as the students, the children's company has the use of the academy's theater, scenographers, costume designers and musicians for the preparation and production of its plays. A visit to Signorina Mazzoni at the academy brought to light some interesting facts about the growth and work of this dramatic group. It was evident, despite her generous attribution of credit to others, how much the whole project owes to the expert care she has devoted to the children's theater, which is, for her, a veritable labor of love.

Asked how she selected the children, Signorina Mazzoni explained that in her capacity as teacher in and director of one of the large public schools, frequented in Italy by children of all social grades, she was continually in touch with large numbers of children from 5 to 13 years of age. She observed their manner of reading, speaking, moving and expressing themselves, and when she found one who seemed to promise well, tried her out in some small part. Talent, expressiveness of gesture, a good voice and enunciation, are what count in her selection. Social position has nothing to do with it. All have their chance based solely on merit and on the capacity, when given a rôle, to make good.

Signorina Mazzoni herself, as a girl, studied at the Dramatic School, now united with the Fidenti Academy, then under the able direction of the well-known actor, Luigi Rasi. Her desire for an actress's career was, however, sacrificed to her father's prejudice and she became a school teacher. Now, years after, she uses her dramatic art and training in the service of others.

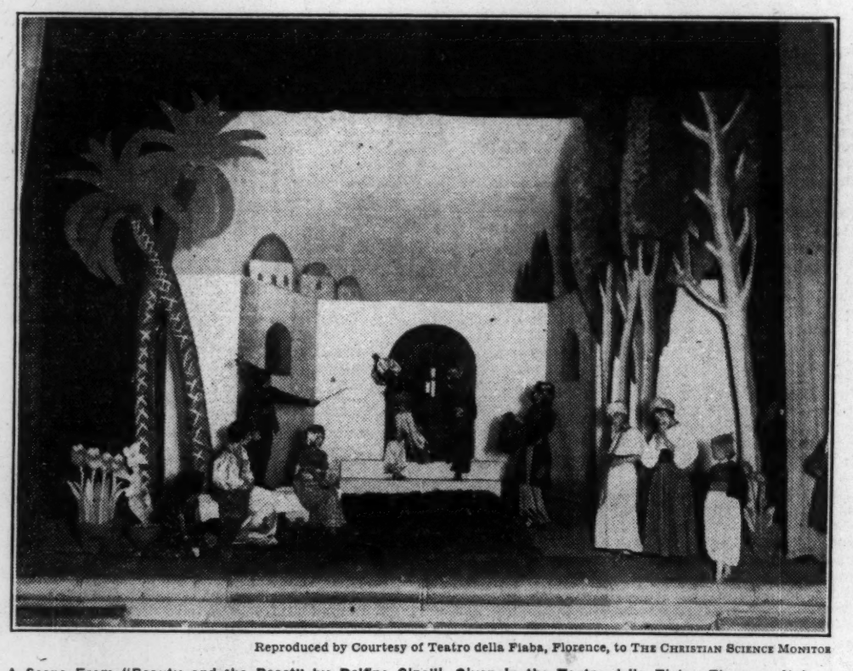
Asked what methods she adopted, she explained that she left the children to express themselves. When a new piece is to be prepared she reads it to them, and allots the part provisionally, telling the children to study, and then come and show her their own concepts of the individual rôles and their proposed interpretation. If she finds their ideas mistaken she sends them back to try again, until each child has worked out an interpretation which is good in itself and in harmony with the feeling and action of the whole.

The children speak, move and act freely, without self-consciousness or constraint, combining as naturally and harmoniously as a well-trained orchestra or the fingers of a sensitive hand. Absolutely at home on the stage, they are so word-perfect, so wholly at ease that, contrary to the custom of Italian theaters, they perform without prompter. Having been present at rehearsals as well as at the public performances, the writer can testify to their naturalness and simplicity as well as their intelligence and strongly developed dramatic sense.

About 12 children form the regular company from which the principals are chosen, and some 40 more are available for choruses, dances and "walking-on" parts. All, so far, are girls, since Signora Mazzoni has found them more responsive to training, and better endowed with the qualities required than small boys. The children take great pride in their parts, work earnestly for the success of the whole production, and manifest no rivalry. The allotment of the parts is, they recognize, well deserved; Signorina Mazzoni emphasized the fact that those who distinguish themselves in the theater are also distinguishing themselves and holding foremost places in their studies, as well as being remarkable for their lovely and loving dispositions, thus proving that their theater successes are the manifestation of true intelligence and beautiful qualities.

The performances of the theater, as its name indicates, are based upon fairy-tales and old stories in which courtesy, helpfulness, courage, patience and like qualities overcome all difficulties and bring happiness and well-being in their train. Staged by artists who enter fully into the concept, the productions are as charming and refreshing to older people as they are delightful and diverting to children. Rich and brilliant colors, graceful and fantastic costumes, music, dance, song, all combine in these productions, and to name some only, "The Sleeping Beauty," "Beauty and the Beast," "The Princess Without a Heart" and the most recent masterpiece, "Parapiglia," have all been given with success.

The children have the opportunity not only of appearing before many enthusiastic audiences, but also, at times, before experts, as when, at a recent entertainment given by the Academy in honor of the celebrated actor, Ruggero Ruggeri, the company appeared in an act of "Beauty and the Beast," amazing as well as delighting the veteran actor by its performance.



Reproduced by Courtesy of Teatro della Fiaba, Florence, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Scene From "Beauty and the Beast" by Delfino Cinelli, Given in the Teatro della Fiaba, Florence, Italy, a "Theater of Fairy Tales" in Which a Company of Child Actors Plays to Audiences of Children.

Children as Members of Society

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

AN ADVANCE system of school organization, which introduces into the schoolroom the fundamentals of self-government and trains children to take their places as members of society, has been evolved by Mr. David Black, a former chief president of the Australian Natives' Association, who is a teacher in the State Education Department.

With 150 children, at Myrtleford, Vic., 10 years ago, Mr. Black made his first experiment with the system, and in recent months he has developed it at the Reservoir (Melbourne) School, which has more than 700 pupils.

New System in Education

In his educational experiments, Mr. Black has adopted the idea of John Dewey, the American philosopher, that the school should be made an embryonic community life, active with the types of occupation which reflect the life of larger society.

"The school, as a whole," said Mr. Black, "has never been treated as a composite community of persons capable of governing themselves, needing only the hand of the expert to guide them in matters beyond their knowledge. This new system gives the teacher an opportunity to lift the oppressive hand of the adult from its domineering control of the child community, and to give the child that opportunity of self-government that will enable him, in the words of Dewey, 'to participate in and respect the duties of the whole of which he is a unit.'"

Mr. Black's system parallels the structure of modern government, from the municipal council to the national Parliament. Full control and responsibility are vested in the elected representatives of the children. Grades one to four are treated as the children of the school community, grade five as the youths from 15 to 21, and grades six to eight as the adult electors, entitled to vote. Each room is divided into three sections, so that the four grades, five to eight, are divided into 24 divisions, 12 of girls and 12 of boys, which form three houses, each under two leaders, a girl and a boy.

Each division in each room elects a leader under a preferential system of voting, giving three division leaders to each room. These three leaders form a room committee, and control all matters concerning their room—monitorial duties, room decoration and oversight of backward members.

Municipal Councils

Mr. Black likens these committees to municipal councils.

Grade five in the school, its members treated as minors, has no further voice in the government of the school community. Members of the higher grades, however, assembled together according to their "houses," elect three "house committees" of three members each, which correspond to state parliaments and control all matters concerning the "house" as a whole. Sitting together, the committees form a council of control which legislates on all matters common to all three "houses" paralleling the federal Parliament.

Mr. Black's system is now being tried in several other schools. For its success, he states, the teachers must gradually recede from the control of many phases of school life, letting the leaders and elected committees take their places.

The Art of Turning Towards

Our Living Language Series—38

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE syllable *ex* drops *x* in *emigrant*. (For review, explain why *immigrant* has *mm*.) Associate *a* in *migrant* with *a* in *migration, migratory*. A *migrant* is one who moves. Sparrows are *migratory* birds. *E* plus *loqu* plus *ent*—*eloquent* (short *e*, accent *el*)—literally, speaking out. Thus: *fluent*, effective speech. *Elocution* is the study and practice of *eloquent* speech, for speaking or reading in public.

Eloquent speech is effective in that it appeals usually to the listener's emotions; *fluent* speech is, quite literally, flowing—not halting, stammering. *Grandiloquent* speech employs lofty, insincere phrasing. It is bombastic, overemphatic, and carries the idea that the speaker is more interested in the speech than in the thought it embodies.

Learned, used as an adjective, has two syllables.

Colloquial speech is the informal speech of conversation, rather than more dignified forms. *Dialect* is a form of speech characterized by local peculiarities, especially a local form of the language, as distinguished from standard or literary forms; a form of speech in natural use in any community or definite locality; as, Scottish dialect.

Note that *local* has *a*, which distinguishes it in derivation from *locu* as in *elocution*. For spelling of *local*, associate *location, locality*, both of which words have *a*.

We have spent no little time and effort in the learning of words and their meanings. Many of these words we do not use in ordinary conversation; many of them we use very seldom, even in our written work or in reading. But this study will have given us a keener interest in the language; whether we immediately become famous after-dinner speakers, or not, will depend upon native ability, desire to speak, and, one need scarcely add, the presence at the dinner!

Seriously, though, the use of the language cannot be gained from any course. Like the technique of other skill subjects, the technique of conversation is perfected through practice. Most of us practice it all our lives, and yet it is very plain that in this subject, at least, practice does not unfailingly make perfect.

The "Vers" Syllable

The *vers* syllable of *conversation* comes from the Latin, to turn; *con* means with, together; *ation*, the noun ending, we need not consider here.

Thus, in *conversation*, we "turn together" and consider a subject, voicing opinions, giving information.

The word *conversant* (associate *ant - ation*) — means familiar with, as, to be *conversant* with the ways of a people. "More commonly," Webster tells us "*conversant with* implies the possession of knowledge or information; versed in implies such intimate familiarity as comes from experience or practice;" as, I think him *conversant* with books and theories, but not deeply *versed* in life. *Conversation* has come to be a "turning together" of a group of people, for remarks, observations, exchange of opinion. Its modern synonyms are: *dialogue, communion, discourse, colloquy, talk, chat*. (Observe how simple are the last two forms; *talk*, of Anglo-Saxon origin, and *chat*, from *chatter*, of imitative origin.) The art of conversation gives the skilled technician in that art unlimited opportunity to play light upon the most interesting facets of character in those whom he meets. First of all, the conversationist who is conversant with the ways of men will realize that, meeting a new person, he is more or less "on trial." Put yourself in the place of the skilled conversationist. (*Conversationalist* is an accepted word also; you will hear it used. I prefer *conversationist* because *conversationalist* seems, to me, such an overdressed word. It seems a bit like saying "fruiterage" for "fruitage," and "farmering" for "farming.")

But we left you, the skilled conversationist, about to have introduced to you a younger person, who is not, let us say, so well poised as you. You offer your hand, with the conventional murmured repetition of the name. Perhaps, as often occurs, the newcomer's painful self-consciousness will be communicated to you, who are usually master of any situation. To banish his self-conscious embarrassment, think, as you look at him, in friendly fashion: "I'm sure that you are a wonderful person to know! I hope that I really will get to know you!"

This simple process places the "burden of proof" as the debaters call it, upon the newcomer. He will set about proving that you are right. Yet it is not unkind, for you thus to shift it to him; for he is a wonderful person—truly, a remarkable person—else he would not be so eager to please that he becomes self-conscious!

It occurs to me that two people, both knowing this friendly "trick," and trying it on each other, might prove to be the elements in a very interesting laboratory experiment. Do try it—and keep practicing it! It really works! After the introduction, then, conversation can begin anywhere—but let it be on a subject of mutual interest.

Next Week—"Further Word Building."

The Parent

An Effective Attitude

Dayton, Ohio

Dear Parents:

Although not a parent, I do enjoy reading this column of helpful suggestions for family problems concerning children. Since the imagination plays an important part in the lives of most children they can be appealed to most effectively through that channel and their entire attitude assumes a sudden change. Many parents have discovered this "trick" and use it tactfully. "Now you put away those playthings and clean up this room" becomes sugar coated—"Well, where is the street cleaner today?" or "Time for the factory to close, Mr. Jones, all tools put away," etc.

It engenders a spirit of coöperation instead of interference and antagonism and the response is harmonious. There were four girls in my home and we often pretended "hotel" when it came time to wash dishes. We enjoyed the game, and it helped to accomplish a monotonous task which must be performed three times a day.

The tone of voice in which a child is addressed is most important and I liked Mrs. O's suggestion, "Don't talk down to them." According to Froeble, we should not live for them, nor over them, but we should live with them.

Miss C. B. M.

Trusting Children

Sheffield, Yorks., Eng.

Dear Friends:

I want to say "Thank you" to all the parents of this column. It has been a great help to me for a number of years. I am always ready for new ideas. I have found the stories on the Children's Page a continuous help at a time when there seemed to be an excess of energy from a small boy. This story telling has preserved the harmony at bath time or bedtime or when out walking.

I find it a good plan to trust my boy, and make it clear to him that I am trusting him with certain things. There have been times when he has had money of mine for days, but he knows it does not belong to him, therefore it is taken care of.

A child often says he does not know what to play at, especially when alone. I tell my child to think a little while and he will soon know what to do. This helps him to think for himself, instead of relying on grown-ups.

(Mrs.) E. G.

Joyous Obedience

Larchmont, New York

Dear Friends:

So many friends have given helpful suggestions through the Parent column I feel that I would love to contribute a little too.

When my children were tiny babies I decided that they would be most grateful to me if I could teach them obedience. With this thought in mind I was careful in my training not to say "No, no," unless I knew I could carry this out. We did not say, "Don't touch that, Baby," or "No, Baby can't have that," and then when Baby cried say "Well, this time maybe." We tried for consistent joyous obedience and the neighbors used to joke and say, "Are there really two babies in your house? They never cry!"

When my children were four and two years old, we left our large country place where the grounds had been large enough for adventuring tots, and moved to the city where the sidewalk became the principal playground. The day we arrived at our new home I took the children out and showed them exactly how far they might go. We walked over the new bounds and I explained that never must they so much as step into the street, even to retrieve a ball.

As I was a busy woman with all the responsibility of the home and much time had to be spent in an office, I was most grateful to know that it would not be necessary to repeat this instruction. My daughter is 14 and last year one of her teachers said that the teachers in speaking of my children at a conference had remarked that they did not think my children knew how to disobey.

The training has been so natural that someone said to me, "I have never heard you say 'No.'" The idea of right and wrong as a natural decision, an outgrowth of obedience to Principle, obviates the necessity of constant "Don't" and "Do's" when children are old enough to figure things out for themselves.

Mrs. D. S. H.

SCHOOLS
Australia

Huntingtower
MELBOURNE
AUSTRALIA
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls
KINDERGARTEN to UNIVERSITY
For Full Particulars apply The Principal
4 Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S. E. 3 U3818

SEE Also Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

HOME STUDY COURSES
United States

Short-Story Writing
DR. ESENWEIN
Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of The Writer's Monthly free. Write today.
The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 92 Springfield, Mass.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS
United States

Happyland for Tiny Tots
Nursery School and Kindergarten. Large Sunny Playground.
Free transportation—Open the year round
CATHERINE I. FULKERSON
2041 HILLHURST AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HOUSEHOLD ARTS

MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL of COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique. Four and Eight Weeks' training for home and business. One Year Course. Expert instructors. Daily practice. Send for Catalog M.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Principal
30 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

DANCING

Fanchon and marco
Beginners and Professional training—Arts, Drama, Vocal, Dance, Radio, Screen and Music courses. Day and night classes.
SCHOOL of the THEATRE
5600 SUNSET BLVD. . . . HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

BUSINESS
United States

Learn Business
as handled by practical business men. Individual, small group instruction—to develop individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial Courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
8th and Flower Sts. Los Angeles, Calif.
Westwood Village Los Angeles, Calif.

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses. Commercial Art; also Costume Designing and Home Economics. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
720 So. Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Calif.
1717 N. Vine St. Hollywood, Calif.

MUSIC
United States

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI CONSERVATORY
MIAMI, FLA.
BERTHA FOSTER, Director
Complete courses in music for advanced and preparatory grades.
Studios in Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables
Address Dept. M, University of Miami

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Sea Pines on Cape Cod Winter School
Kindergarten through College Preparation. Upper and Lower Schools separate. Music, Art, and other advantages. Happy home environment. Large wooded estate with private beach. Outdoor pleasures, including horseback riding. Summer Camp. Moderate fees.
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box M, Brewster, Mass.

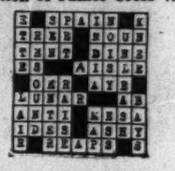
COEDUCATIONAL

CLAIRBOURN
A COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL AND BOARDING SCHOOL
COEDUCATIONAL
Sports: Swimming, Riding Under Sports Director
College Preparatory
Upper and Lower School
Tel. HU. 3144 Mrs. W. W. Butterfield, Director
BOX NO. 201 PASADENA, CALIF.

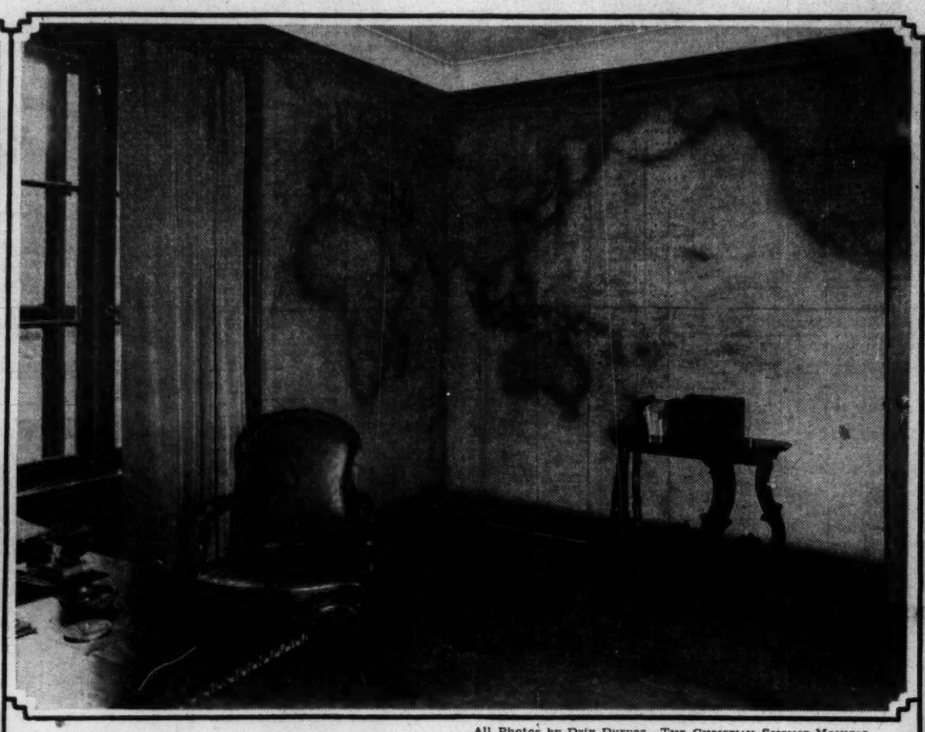
THE Cushman School
Distinctive for Character Development and Scholastic Achievement
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
NURSERY THROUGH 6TH GRADE
Miami, Florida

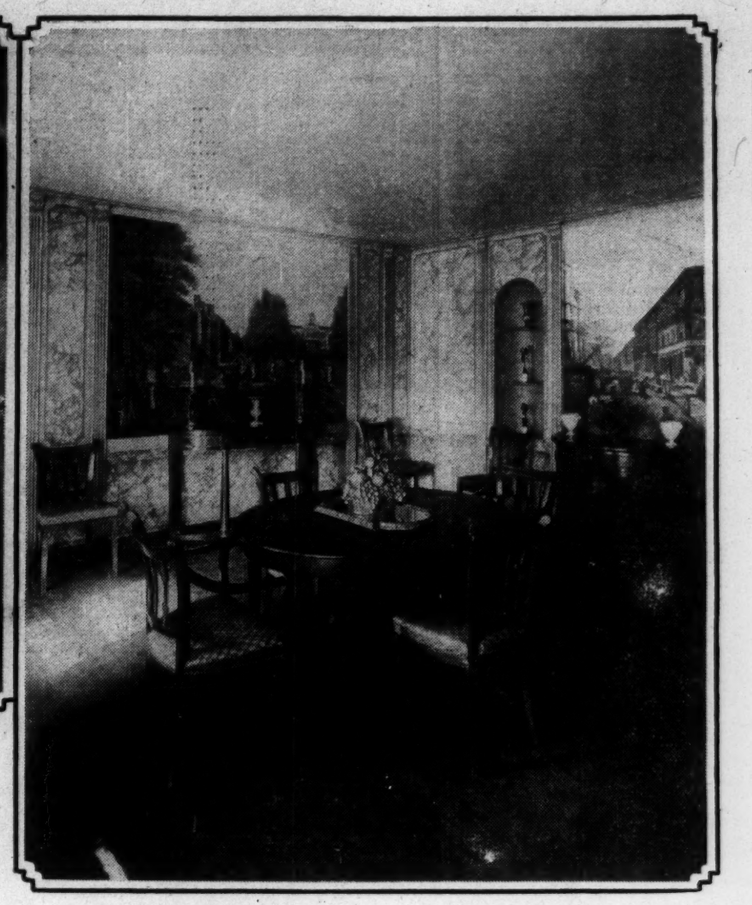
Lower School ▲ Upper School ▼ College of Liberal Arts
Offers an educational training from kindergarten through high school and college to the A. B. degree, united as to fundamentals yet with each department designed to meet the specific need of its own group.
The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
COEDUCATIONAL

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



Interior Decoration and Antiques





All Photos by Drix Duryea—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—An airplane view of lower Manhattan, done in color and glazed to carry the effect of distance and haze. It is used in a stair well, at one end of a long, narrow hall, with the purpose of overcoming the shut-in effect of a bare wall and carrying the vision far out into space.

Center—A modern map reproduced as a photo-mural decoration for a private office. It serves a dual purpose, that of decoration and means of locat' .g the owner's banking interests abroad. It is finished with a wash of pale blue over the water and is antiqued in glaze and varnish.

Right—Dining room treated in four photo-mural panels, adapted from old prints of New York and colored to conform with the originals. The marbleized paper is also photographic. All murals are the work of Drix Duryea.

Personal and Reminiscent Murals

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

OUR day-by-day experiences come and go, and, receding, fade to memories. Some of these experiences we record in various way, and of these, one of the most popular is photography. Thus an album of snapshots may be a shorthand notebook, evoking in the memory countless adventures. But such photographs are, as a rule, merely symbols, and interesting only to those who have passed through the experiences they commemorate.

Suppose, however, that by enlargement and by such improvements over the original prints as can be accomplished by technical equipment—special lenses, special papers, special coatings, the control of tonal keys and values—these symbols of adventure could be made into real pictures while losing nothing of their value as records? Suppose, through selection and arrangement, they could become an important decorative feature in a home?

Recalling Delights of Travel

This is exactly what is being accomplished by Mr. Drix Duryea in many of his photographic murals. Let us assume, for instance, that you would like the wallpaper in your study to recall that trip to Switzerland which gave you so many beautiful and delightful memories. You could show Mr. Duryea your album of views and he would select significant ones, rephotograph them, coordinate them into a pattern that would convey not only factual suggestions, as the snapshots did, but also æsthetic delight, and thus give you a scenic wallpaper, or a screen, or a suite of panels with all the art attributes of a fine textile, but which would be yours and yours only—a transcription of a chapter in your life.

So much for the sentimental value of the idea. There are as well practical advantages over commercial designs. You or your architect can give Mr. Duryea the dimensions of any space you wish to fill, and he will conform the pattern to those dimensions.

Speaking of painting brings us to the subject of color. Mr. Duryea does not find it advantageous to print in colors, but he does at times have his papers, screens and panels hand painted. He showed me a fourfold screen in which were photographic landscapes of Italian scenes, involving both architecture and depths of verdant background, which had been translated thus into the tints of the countryside, with delicacy and truth.

Apart from specially introduced colors, his handling through technical means of the divergent qualities of black and white, of sepia and other color in monotone, with their gradations, gives him the power to suit the tones of his photographs to their subjects and to their ultimate environments.

For an office or institution, for instance, he would select an appropriate industrial subject. Several of these are in his studio, among them a view of the George Washington Bridge, presenting a marvelous design of downward-swooping roadway and cables; and another with a silhouetted workman among wheels and belts. The drama in these he has built up by strong, vigorous blacks in conflict with quivering whites.

For a living room, on the other hand, the selection might be such a foamy spray of cherry blossoms or such a drifting snow bank as carried me in thought out of his studio back to springs in Washington and winters in Vermont. In these pictures the values slip dreamily into off-tones and downy grays.

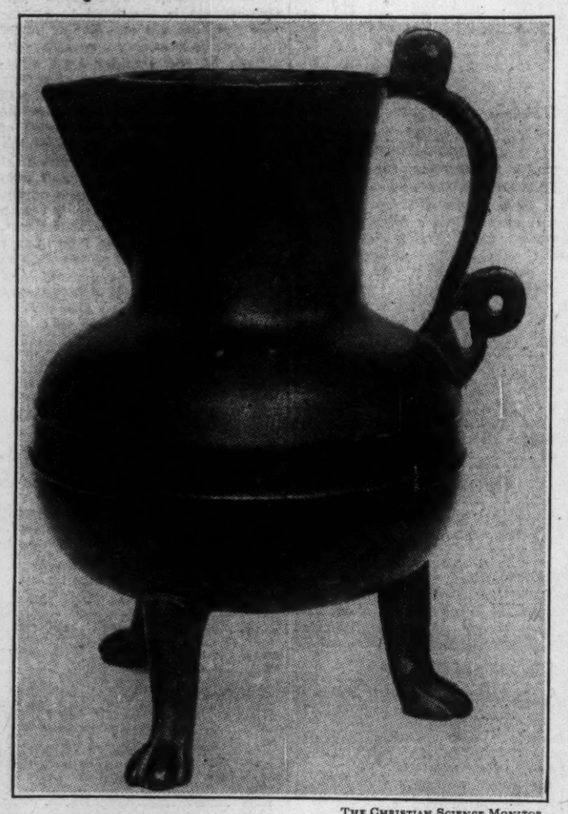
Old Prints Reproduced

Although the story thus far has been hung on snapshots, there is no reason to despair if one has none! The possible subject matter for these murals is as wide as art and living. Perhaps your ancestors were whalers. Pictures of clipper ships and stormy hauls are available in libraries and museums, for such reproductions. Perhaps your family came from Prague or Nuremberg or Guernsey; or perhaps it helped to found New Amsterdam. These places are all portrayed in old prints which can be reproduced as murals for your home. Gardens, airplane views, and pure designs from old pattern books or botanies are all available, as are the masterpieces of painting and sculpture that you have loved in foreign countries.

It would be possible, Mr. Duryea says, to sensitize a wall and develop a photograph directly on it, but this would necessitate the transportation of much paraphernalia; and, moreover, such a mural could not be removed. Instead, the photographs are made upon paper, particular grades being chosen by Mr. Duryea with reference to the quality of the scenes depicted and to the places they are to occupy. The differences in texture may be heightened by tinting the backgrounds; and it is possible by means of the printing itself to heighten or lower the key while maintaining the values in the original. Sometimes canvas is used instead of paper; and in all cases the surface is adequately protected against sun and soil. Usually an antiqued finish is employed.

Such photographic murals, although more expensive than the usual run of commercial papers, are considerably less so than some of the hand-painted imported papers. To be specific, the charge for any photographic paper prepared for an area of less than 40 square feet is $1.50 per square foot. Papers for areas in excess of 40 square feet cost $1 per square foot. This is in black and white; sepia and other monotones are 10 cents higher per square foot. Hand-coloring in a variety of colors costs 50 cents per square foot.

Hanging and antiquing, although sometimes done by Mr. Duryea's men, are, in most cases, matters to be arranged with local artisans. When a photograph is brought to the studio for reproduction $5 is charged for the enlargement. When design and composition are involved in uniting a number of views into a homogeneous decoration, and when research is required to secure subject matter, the costs are based on the time devoted to the problem.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A fourteenth-century English bronze jug or ewer recently acquired by the British Museum. This humble domestic utensil of medieval England, after disappearing for 500 years, was discovered—of all places—in Ashanti, West Africa, where it was used as a great war fetish or mascot by the natives, being always carried into battle with them

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

COLLECTORS of old English silver and base metal alike will be interested in the recent acquisition by the British Museum, by gift, of a bronze tripod ewer, or jug, and a silver punch-bowl of old Georgian times, discovered in remarkable circumstances.

Both pieces, I might mention, were obtained by the late Sir Cecil Armitage, ex-Governor of the Gambia, when serving in the Gold Coast.

The bronze ewer is not only English but can be attributed to the fourteenth century, and is consequently a great rarity. It measures 14 inches in height.

Sir Cecil (then captain) Armitage was in command of the faithful native levies during the Ashanti war of the 1870's, when this ewer, after having disappeared for 500 years, was captured from the opposing troops. For some extraordinary reason, which will probably never be explained, this humble relic of medieval England was the great war fetish or "mascot" of the Ashanti nation, and was always taken into battle.

The silver punch-bowl, which has a circular foot and cover, was obtained about the same time, and is additionally interesting from the fact that it has been repaired, by native methods, on many successive occasions. Certain holes in it had been stopped by patching, the patches neatly secured by rivets. Later repairs, less skillfully carried out, take the form of "strapping" with flat silver wire. At the bottom is the London hall-mark of 1764.

Objects relating to the early trade communication between Europe and the west coast of Africa are not entirely unknown. For instance, in the British and medieval department of the same museum there is a fine bronze jug—also found in Ashanti, bearing the badge of King Richard II. But instances of finds in such circumstances are extremely rare.

* * *

An unpretentious hollowed piece of carved ivory, only 6¼ inches high, yellow-brown with age and with a crack at one point extending three-quarters of the way up and letting in the daylight, stands today on a two-tiered block of wood in the glass case of honor in the "New Acquisitions" Court at the Victor & Albert Museum, South Kensington.

It is that famous treasure, the Basilewsky Situla, formerly in the Hermitage Collection at Leningrad which has just been bought by the Victoria and Albert, from a Dutch dealer who acquired it in Russia, for the sum of no less than £7900.

This lovely specimen of late tenth, or early eleventh century, Byzantine art was considered so fine and rare by the Museum authorities that they made a determined, and as it proved successful, effort to secure it for the nation, the National Art Collections Fund supplying half the purchase money.

The relic is carved all round with eight scenes from the Passion and is considered by the Museum authorities one of the greatest treasures they have acquired this century.

It should prove a great attraction to American connoisseurs visiting London this winter.

* * *

Curiously enough it was once in an English collection, having been lent by Mr. F. Attenborough in 1857 to the famous Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. In 1862 it was on loan at the old South Kensington Museum, and it has thus returned for good after an absence of more than 70 years.

This beautiful example of primitive art, about the year 1870 was added to the Basilewsky collection, and when the Tsar, Alexander III, bought that collection, it was deposited in the Hermitage. It was probably made for that ambitious German Emperor, Otto III (980-1002), hailed in his day as the "Wonder of the World."

The three Latin inscriptions round the bucket have been traced as quotations from the poem, "Opus Paschale," written by Cælius Sedulius—a fifth-century priest.

New Studio Couch

Studio couches which have had such a popular vogue this season are still coming onto the market with new devices and novel gadgets. Among the various varieties of "pulls" and "pushes" and the numerous mechanical tricks for getting the couches opened and closed with the least effort to the home folks preparing for extra guests, comes a love-seat studio couch.

Instead of opening side-wise so that the occupant sleeps parallel with the wall this couch opens farther out into the room at an end-wise angle. During the day the piece of furniture is a love seat without arms which can be made the center of a group of furniture especially neat in a small apartment. One was seen recently with a modern book end table at each end of the love seat and a hanging above it. These take away the barrenness of the armless seat and also disguise somewhat the fact that the furniture does double duty.

Touring For the Arts' Sake

The First Day in Norway

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Bergen

TO APPROACH Norway by way of the Bergen boat from Newcastle was to be greeted by a coast where it seemed natural that such seafarers as the Vikings should have made their homes. For an hour after approaching land we ran not far off a shore made up of granite hills, lightly covered with shrubbery but without trees. Then the boat entered what was apparently an inland sea, and it was an hour more of steaming along a narrow channel among rocky headlands that dipped sharply into the sea before the small and abundantly protected harbor of Bergen was reached.

It seems hardly possible, as we see the city from the decks, that nearly 100,000 people live here, for the level land about the harbor is a narrow strip and behind it mountainsides, covered with birches and evergreens, rise steeply and seem to inclose it.

The impression of a highly picturesque and somewhat medieval city, gained as we approached it late in the afternoon, has stayed with us. But later it appeared that Bergen spread inland more than was at first apparent and that public and commercial buildings of large size and of dignity in design are numerous, most of them widely spaced about a fine plaza.

"Open From 10 to 2 O'Clock"

One disadvantage of being an off-season tourist is that you are likely to find museums and other places on a schedule of shorter hours, resulting in our sight-seeing of this sort being limited to the morning of one day. So the West Coast Art Industry Museum, which had been left for the afternoon, was missed entirely, and with much regret, for its showing of the industrial arts of that section of Norway is said to be an important one. Since the several provinces of the west coast have had but difficult land communication with one another during the last centuries, a strong individuality has been developed in their decorative arts. All this the museum aims to record in representative examples.

It seemed as we noticed the shops of the city that an extraordinary number of them displayed fine silverware, much of it handmade and some showing marked originality in its design. Later it was learned that all through the last centuries, even when the population was composed almost wholly of farmers and seafarers, the possession of somewhat costly mugs, cups, and other silverware was very common; also, that it is not rare today to find such things among the heirlooms of families who are living quite modestly. A goodly group typical of this Norwegian taste was later seen in the Industrial Art Museum at Oslo.

In becoming acquainted with the antiquities of Bergen itself we were somewhat more successful. This is one of the Hanseatic cities, where for two centuries following 1350 a powerful group of German merchants controlled the trade of the port and so of the country. For another 100 years their operations continued, but without their previous monopoly. The Hanseatic Museum building dates from those times, and its contents (which we were unable to see in the two hours it was open) are said to be important displays of the objects relating to the era.

But the antiquities of Bergen date far earlier that Hanseatic League days. More than three centuries before they arrived the city was founded, and on Holmen, an island in the harbor, a great church was built during the 100 years following 1070. About it was an extensive ecclesiastical establishment of monastery and dignitaries' residences. More than that, the royal castle and fortress was close by, all these structures, it seems, built before 1300.

If the records at hand are read correctly, only one of them survived the Danish supremacy of around 1529. That is now known as Haakon's Hall, an impressive pile of great simplicity and of importance in its original portions and early Gothic in its style. One is assured that the present walls are as they were built centuries ago and that the admirable ground floor and crypt are unchanged since King Magnus Lagaboter was crowned there in 1261. These please us much more than the entirely rebuilt and expertly decorated interior of the banqueting hall above, which is said to follow an example of the times still remaining at Trondhjem.

An Eleventh Century Church

There is one building in Bergen which seems to have survived those centuries without structural damage or change—the twin-towered Mariakirken. The heavy Roman arches of its interior are groined in the simplest way with bold ribs and its walls are pierced with narrow, fortress-like windows. Whitewash has covered the ancient decorations of the inner walls, but in recent years some of them have been uncovered, to the delight of antiquarians. Reminders of the German merchants who arrived when the church was about 200 years old are seen in the elaborately carved and gaudily painted pulpit and sounding-board, heavy with their decorations in the German renaissance manner, and in the chandelier, topped by the double eagle.

The market square of Bergen surrounds a small harbor where blunt-nosed fishing boats, half as wide as they are long, pack themselves, with rails touching, until emergence seems hopeless. A few rods away is a tunnel entrance to a cable railway that takes but a few minutes to climb 1000 feet to one of the lower heights of the closest mountain. From this wild wood height the whole city is almost vertically below us, with its immediate surroundings of mountains, deeply indented ocean shores and the lakes which reach to it from the land side. These were all marvelously clear at our first view and we tried to fancy the whole scene as those did who first found the wilderness of forest, streams, lakes and inlets of the sea to their liking, chose the place for their homes and sturdily met its rigors of surroundings and of seasons.

After a day of exploring in the town, we found ourselves again in the little cable car. As we came out on the summit the last glow of the long twilight was fading, and a glorious moon was just appearing from behind a crag in the east. Soon it flooded our mountainside. Below, innumerable lights of the city; far away, one or two twinkling clusters from lonely hamlets. Faithful ferries crossed and recrossed an arm of the black water, as the single light on each one told us. The occasional dim glimmer of other moving lights announced that a fishing boat had started for the out-to-sea. Our daughter sees it all as a Whistler nocturne in black and gold.

This was our last, and perhaps our most cherished memory of Bergen. We absorbed all we could of it, trying to forget that the next morning we must leave such beauty for a 12-hour ride across Norway to Oslo.

Historic Group At Auction

AN IMPORTANT group of Lincoln, Washington, and Franklin items is part of a fine private collection of furniture and decorations now on exhibition at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, New York City, prior to their sale on the afternoons of Nov. 9, 10, 11. These comprise a bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln, a celebrated chair made from timbers of the home which he helped his father to make, and two small sculptured busts of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin.

The bronze bust of Lincoln was modeled from life at Washington by Thomas D. Jones, A.N.A. (1808-1881). It has been in the collections of Addison T. Richards, New York, to whom it was given by the artist, and that of William Milne Grinnell. The Lincoln armchair was made from the timbers of Lincoln's old home and presented to him by his friends of Macon County, Ill. The chair is an elaborately carved affair, the square back surmounted by a United States shield with three stars and with laurel and oak leaves and acorns. It has a brass tablet upon the back which reads: "Presented to Abraham Lincoln by his friends of Macon County as a mark of esteem—This chair made from timbers of the home he helped his father build—December 1860."

The small alabaster busts of Washington and Franklin were both the work of the American sculptor Joseph Wright. He was the son of Patience Wright, the first American modeler, and studied painting in London under West and Hoppner.

Easy to Display
Unmounted Photos
in every room by using Moore Push-Pins. Glass Heads, Steel
10c Points. 2 sizes.
packets everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

Tel COMmonwealth 1512
Albert D. Howlett Company
Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing
110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

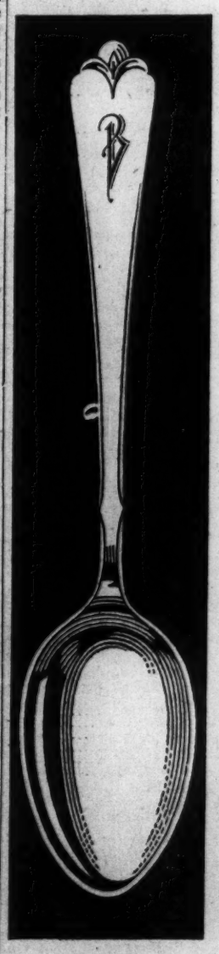
The House of Art
Bags, Semi-Precious Jewelry, Gifts and Objets d'Art
Semi-Precious Curios, Trays, Ivories, Lamps, Novelties, etc.
Feast Your Eyes
The Price Range From $1.00 to $100.00
360 Boylston Street, Boston

Purchase Perfect Gifts at
MERLE'S

& Be sure that they will receive the utmost appreciation because they are
EXCLUSIVE
ATTRACTIVE
DIFFERENT
The House of a Thousand Gifts
234 COLLINS STREET
MELBOURNE, C1.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

BEAUTY IN STERLING SILVER...
Lovely LOTUS



This beautiful new pattern will bring to your table a distinction that will arouse the admiration of all who see it. Lovely Lotus in heavy Sterling with the distinctive Watson finish must be seen to be appreciated. In this pattern Watson craftsmen have made an extraordinary variety of matching pieces, ranging from standard luncheon, tea and dinner sets to delightful footed bowls, and candlesticks and special service pieces. Get details from your own jeweler or write for Free booklet.

Watson Sterling Flatware

Whether you prefer a simple Colonial pattern or an ornate period design, you will find it in Watson Sterling. See the patterns shown at the right at your jeweler's or write us and we will gladly send you an illustrated booklet showing sets, individual pieces and prices.

Watson Sterling
THE WATSON COMPANY
64 Watson Park, Attleborough, Massachusetts
NEW YORK 347 FIFTH AVE. CHICAGO 37 S. WABASH AVE. LOS ANGELES 606 W. 7TH ST.

Financial: Market Quotations

Quiet, Irregular Price Movements In Stock Market

Rails Advance Moderately But Most Other Groups Show Small Losses

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Rails managed to steam forward a little in today's stock market, but were unable to drag the rest of the list with them.

Most groups eased in quiet trading, with nonferrous metals again reactionary. Losses, however, were largely fractional, few exceeding a point.

The list ended the two-hour session with a fairly steady tone, with a volume of transfers for the day of about 650,000 shares. An early sag in Chicago wheat tended to hold down the share market, although that grain rallied later.

Wall Street remained perplexed over Washington's foreign gold-buying policy, as the dollar in foreign exchange dealings was again unresponsive to advancing the RFC gold price, actually gaining a trifle in relation to some of the gold currencies.

Among the rail issues, those up fractions to a point included New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe. Rails were evidently helped by the favorable terms of the Public Works Administration's equipment loans.

Gold Issues Soft

With the dollar failing to give an inflation signal in foreign exchange dealings, gold mining issues again eased, with McIntyre losing about a point. U. S. Smelting, chiefly a silver issue, dropped 3½, while American Smelting lost a point.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Johns-Manville and Corn Products lost a point or more, while General Motors, General Electric, Standard of New Jersey, and many others were about unchanged. National Steel rose a point.

Inability of the share market to extend yesterday's late upturn appreciably was a little discouraging, but among analysts, chart readers were mostly optimistic. It was pointed out that while business news was rather unfavorable, with freight movement, steel and automobile production declining this week, a slackening in the last two months of the year is to a large extent a normal seasonal development, and does not necessarily adversely affect the market.

Developments in the farm price-fixin gprogram being advanced in Washington by farm state governors were watched with keenest interest in Wall Stret. Lack of overnight developments was regarded as in part responsible for the early setback in wheat.

The New York Cotton Market was quiet, and inclined to sag, showing small net losses of 25 to 35 cents a bale at the close.

Bonds Continue Quiet

Except for a mild recovery in U. S. Government securities, the bond market was without noteworthy feature today. Trading was in small volume, with the general trend slightly irregular.

Against small losses in the Libertys, Treasury loans firmed from 1-32 to 6-32 of a point. As traders viewed it, the improvement in the federal list was nothing to warrant enthusiasm, but at least marked a welcome turn from the pronounced heaviness of the last several days.

High-grade corporation categories also were firm in light dealings. Secondary issues were a bit uncertain in their movements, although a fair number of the rails added a little to yesterday's gains. Utilities were irregular.

The foreign group again showed an inclination to rest after the marked activity of recent sessions. Firmness in sterling in the foreign exchange market helped to establish higher levels for British Government 5½s, French 7½s backed up a point and moderate losses occurred in some of the German loans, Italy 7s, Australia 5s and certain of the South Americans.

Penn. Bell Telephone Net For 9 Months $4,439,803

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $4,439,803 after charges, or $22.20 a share on 200,000 shares of 6½ per cent preferred, compared with $5,324,003, or $26.62 a share on preferred a year before. All the common is owned by American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Net for September was $1,409,311 after charges, or $7.04 a share on preferred, compared with $1,477,777 or $7.39 a share on preferred in the preceding quarter, and $1,195,789 or $5.97 a share on preferred in the September quarter of 1932.

Sees Depression Waning

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, of the United States Steel Corporation, said yesterday, "We are on our way out of the depression, and make no mistake about it." He was speaking to the Bankers' Club as chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee of the Citizens Family Welfare Committee. Taylor said there still is "a big job to be done" in giving relief to victims of the depression.

Municipal Financing Totals

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week totals only $2,965,637, the smallest weekly volume since March, says the Daily Bond Buyer. The largest item is a $1,037,435 issue of City of Youngstown, Ohio, 6 per cent refunding bonds, tenders for which will be made Nov. 11.

Kresge Dept. Store Loss

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Kresge Department Stores, Inc., reports net loss of $80,206 for the six months ended July 31, compared with loss of $9125 for the corresponding period of 1932. Net sales aggregated $1,450,913, compared with $1,794,622 in the earlier interval.

Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Undersecretary Acheson of the Treasury said that more than $800,000,000 of Fourth Liberty loan bonds had been turned in for conversion into the new issue of bonds which the Treasury is offering in exchange.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 3
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅞
2⅛	⅝	1	Adams Millis	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	300	100	99	99	102
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8400	25⅞	24⅜	25¼	26
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2⅛	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
21	1½	..	Allegh pf xx XL	100	7½	7½	7½	..
145½	70⅜	6‡	Allied Chem	1500	135½	134¼	134¼	136½
26⅜	6	..	Allis-Chalmers	1500	18	16⅜	17⅛	16½
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
47	18½	2	Amerada	400	43	43	43	43
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	800	24½	22⅜	24½	22½
38½	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13
9⅜	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	38½	38½	38½	..
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	10	9¾	10	10
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	30½	30½	30½	30
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	2300	90⅝	89½	89¾	90½
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1000	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	23½
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1800	53¼	51½	52½	53½
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	19¼	18⅛	19⅛	19⅛
19⅜	3⅝	..	Am & For Pow	800	9	9	9	9
35⅞	6⅝	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	14½	14	14	14
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11	11	11	..
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	300	17	17	17	16½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	8½	8½	8½	8
17½	3¼	..	Am Ice	400	8⅛	8	8	8
15½	4¼	..	Am International	700	8¾	7⅞	8	8¼
31⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	500	26	25⅛	26	27
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	1500	19⅞	18⅞	19	19⅜
72	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	72	72	72	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	500	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
41⅜	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	200	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
19¼	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	2700	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	13⅛
31⅞	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	2400	16⅜	15⅞	16	16½
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	..
53½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10400	45⅜	43¾	44⅝	45⅜
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	18	18	18	18¼
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	50	56½	56½	56½	56
42⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅛
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	55½	55½	55½	54
134¾	86½	6	Am Tel & Tel	3900	115½	114½	114⅝	116
37⅜	7	..	Am Type F pf	10	10¼	10	10	9¾
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	400	19¼	18¾	19¼	19¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	54⅞	53¾	53¾	55⅛
23⅜	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap pf	30	6	6	6	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	..
22⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	14¾
39¼	8½	60	Anchor Cap	300	21½	21	21	20¾
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	20	111	111	111	111
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	300	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1000	40½	39¾	40	41
9⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	100	3¼	3¼	3⅜	..
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12½	12½	12½	..
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	44½	44½	44½	44
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	1800	50½	49¼	50	49½
59	16⅛	..	Atl Coast Line	600	33	32½	32¾	32
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1800	30	29¼	29¾	30
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	300	30¾	30½	30¾	30¼
84½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	400	39	38	39	38¾
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3400	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	8⅛

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	6600	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅞
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	4100	23⅞	23¼	23¾	23⅛
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	500	8¾	8½	8¼	8½
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
96½	62¼	5.80	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	95B
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1700	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13
33⅝	9	1	Best & Co	300	24¼	24	24¼	23¾
49¾	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3000	30¾	29¼	30¼	30½
82	25½	..	Best Steel pf	100	49	49	49	..
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
54½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	600	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46¼
37⅜	18	2†	Borden	1200	22⅝	22⅛	22½	22⅛
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	2300	16⅞	16	16¼	15⅞
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1800	28⅜	29⅛	28	28⅞
60½	25¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	45	45	45	..
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	..
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	43	43	43	..
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	6	5¾	6	6
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1000	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	3	3	3	3
43¼	8½	..	Byers	800	23⅜	22½	23	23

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	20¼
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅞
41½	7⅛	1	Canada Dry	1800	27¾	27½	27⅝	27⅞
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	3400	67⅝	65½	66¾	67⅜
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	210	67	66⅜	66⅞	66⅛
29¾	6½	..	Caterpillar Trac	700	20½	20	20¼	20¼
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	13100	44⅜	43⅜	43½	44¼
12⅜	38	..	Central RR of NJ	200	68	68	68	..
44⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	8400	36⅜	35	35¾	36¼
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	33¾	32⅞	33⅜	32¾
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3100	40¼	39¾	39⅞	39¾
3	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2½	2	2⅛	2
1⅜	1	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅜
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4500	8⅜	8⅛	8½	8¼
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	500	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
12⅜	2¼	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2100	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	7¾
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	19	19	19	18½
15	2⅝	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4	4	4	..
15	2⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
52⅞	25¾	2	Chrysler	25400	42	41¼	41½	42½
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	16
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	65	64⅞	65	64½
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	900	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
8½	1¼	..	City Stores A	20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12½
26	2	..	Collins & Aikman	100	17	17	17	17
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	25400	42	41¼	41½	42⅛
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
54	14	..	Colo F & I pf	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	30	21⅜	21	21½	21⅜
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	2600	12½	12¼	12½	12½
27⅞	7⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	200	54	53¾	54	54
19	4	..	Comm Credit	600	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	34	33½	33⅝	34⅜
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	15200	34	33⅛	33⅝	34
6¼	1⅞	..	Comwlth & So	2100	2	2	2⅛	2⅛
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	23	23	23	23⅜
5⅜	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3	3	3	..
64⅜	37⅜	3	Consol Gas	4600	39¾	39¼	39⅝	40
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	300	83¼	83½	83⅜	..
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	200	2¼	2½	2⅜	..
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	6700	11⅞	11¼	11½	11½
3¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
4½	¼	..	Container B	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
69	35½	2½	Cont Can	1600	64½	64	64	64¾
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8	8	8	8
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	26½	26	26¼	26
4	1	..	Cont Motors	600	1½	1¼	1½	1⅜
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	3400	17⅞	17½	17¾	17½
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2300	73	68½	72½	73½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	..
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	29	28½	28½	28⅞
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	200	33½	33	33½	33
53	11	4	Crown Will Pap pf	20	44	44	44	..
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	5	4¼	4¾	4
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	60	29½	24¾	29½	24¾
33¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	12¼	11½	12¼	11

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11
49	5⅜	..	Deere & Co	4500	31⅜	30	31	31
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1500	52½	50½	52½	51
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	4500	24¼	23	24	24
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	26	25¾	26	..
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	12600	36⅛	34	35⅞	35½
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	20¼	20¼	20¾	20¼
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	900	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	17200	78⅞	78	78¾	79
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	90¼	90¼	90¼	95

—E—

89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	400	73½	72½	72½	72½
16	3½	.30b	Eaton Mfg	300	17½	11¼	11¼	11
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2100	14⅞	14⅜	14½	15
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4100	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	40	39¾	39¾	40
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	1400	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15¼
11½	4⅝	¼	Exchange Buffet	100	5	5	5	..

—F—

42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	27	27	27	..
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	1200	19¾	19¾	19¾	20⅜
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	52⅝	51½	52⅝	51½
23	4½	..	Fisher-Wheeler	900	15¼	14½	14½	14⅞
50	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	47½	47½	47½	..
47⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	4900	45¼	44⅜	45	45¼

—G—

85	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	300	64½	64½	64½	..
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	1400	30	29	30	30
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	1700	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	300	4	4	4	..
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	26800	20⅜	19¼	19⅞	19¾
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	3400	34⅞	34¾	34¾	35
2⅜	⅝	..	Gen Gas& E A	300	1	1	1	⅞
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	500	64¼	63¼	63¾	63⅞
38¾	10	1	Gen Motors	48200	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28¾
40⅛	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	30	30	30	30
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
19¾	3½	..	Gen Refractories	100	9	9	9	..
38½	9⅜	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	50	26	26	26	..
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	500	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
7⅞	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
20	3¾	..	Glidden	200	15	15	15	15
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1600	17½	17	17	17½
21½	3	..	Goodrich	5200	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅜
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	7400	34¼	32½	33½	33⅝
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear Ipf	300	57½	57	57½	56
17½	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
5½	1	..	Graham Paige	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
10⅝	3⅜	..	Grand Union	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
36⅜	18¾	1	Grant (WT)	100	37	27	27	26
33¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	7200	18¼	17⅝	18	18¼
16¾	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	300	10	10	10	10¼
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	8600	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	37⅞

—H—

85	45½	7	Hanna(MA) pf	60	77⅛	77¼	77½	77
85⅛	65	4†	Hazel Atlas	500	79½	78	79	..
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	100	52	52	52	52½
72	35½	3	Hershey Choc	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
90	64¾	5†	Hershey Choc pf	100	87	87	87	87
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	300	5	4¾	4¾	4¼
15	4⅛	..	Houdaille Her A	300	10	10	10	..
6¾	1	..	Houdaille Her B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	1200	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23½
7⅜	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
33	5½	1	Howe Sound	800	30½	30	30	30
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	100	10	10	10	10
16⅛	3	..	Hudson Motor	700	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10⅝

—I—

50¾	8½	..	Ill Central	2500	27¾	26	27¼	28½
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	1200	73⅛	72¾	73¼	73½
78	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	600	54	53	54	53⅞
4½	1⅜	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
11⅝	4½	..	Interboro Rap T	600	9¼	8¾	8¾	8⅞
38¾	11½	..	Int Agr Corp	600	2¼	2	2¼	..
10⅞	2⅜	.30	Int Carriers	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
40	6½	..	Int Cement	800	33	32½	32¾	32⅝
46	13⅜	.60	Int Harvester	1200	38⅜	37½	38	38⅜
13⅞	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
22⅝	6¾	..	Int Nickel	6100	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
10	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
59½	9¾	..	Int Silver	100	38	38	38	38
71⅛	24½	..	Int Silver pf	110	61	59⅝	61	58⅜
21⅜	5½	..	Int Tel2 & Tel	6500	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	13
40⅜	12	..	Int'sta DS pf	400	21¾	21⅜	21¾	..
32	11	2	Island Crk Coal	200	23	23	23	21½

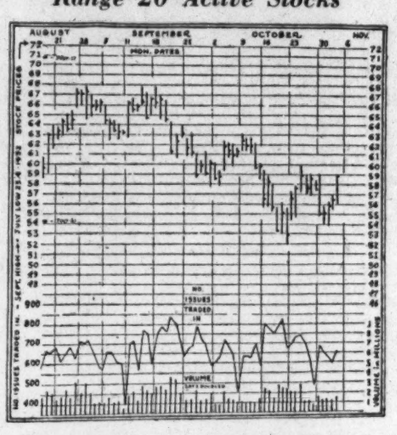
—J—

60⅜	12¼	..	Johns Manville	1500	51⅜	50¼	51	51⅜
106½	42	..	Johns Man pf	20	98½	98½	98½	98

—K—

110	100	6	Kan C P&L B pf	40	103	100	103	..
24⅞	6½	..	Kan C South	200	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11
15⅜	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	300	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
73	30	8	Kendall Co pf	10	21¼	20¼	21	21¼
16⅞	5½	80	Kresge	600	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅜
44¼	25	1†	Kress Co	100	30	30	30	..
35⅝	14	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	22¼	21⅛	21⅞	22¼

Sensitive Market Average Daily Range 20 Active Stocks



Weekly Interpretation of Market Movements

By HUMPHREY B. NEILL, President, Neill-Tyson, Inc., New York

Technical sequences seem to be working almost too well to be true, so that an error in such calculations might not be an improbability before long. These considerations would suggest protective measures for anyone who might be inclined to follow any suggestions written here. The 54-56 support level indicated last week held firmly and was followed by a strong recovery. The recovery (Friday) reached a critical upside level (59), which, if decisively penetrated, would point to higher prices. Normal reactions, of course, are to be expected, but setbacks should not return again below the 57-58 region.

—L—

12⅜	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	200	7½

Financial: News and Comment

Sees No Apparent Lack of Currency In United States

Remonetization of Silver Will Not Solve Problems, Says H. M. Bratter

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—There is no shortage of currency apparent in the country, no need for extra silver money, and no hope that remonetization of silver will solve the economic difficulties, according to Mr. Herbert M. Bratter of the United States Department of Commerce, said to be one of the nation's leading experts on silver.

Mr. Bratter's advice on silver is contained in a "Public Policy" pamphlet entitled "Shall We Return to Silver?" published today by the University of Chicago Press.

No shortage of gold is found by the government official. His figures bring out that there is more gold available for monetary use today than in 1929 during the boom. Hence Mr. Bratter discounts the view that more silver money is needed to make up for an alleged lack of gold.

The belief that silver causes changes in the price level, Mr. Bratter termed a myth.

Silver is not an important commodity in the United States, Mr. Bratter pointed out. Even in prosperous 1929 it was worth less than the $52,000,000 peanut crop or the $38,000,000 grass-seed harvest. In the seven silver states only one and one-half per cent of the population depend directly or indirectly on silver for their living. But these seven states, the pamphlet continued, have 15 per cent of the votes in the Senate and their senators because of long tenure of office are highly influential in the upper House.

"Silver as a commodity has undergone a sharp decline in price since 1926 but the decline in price of the principal staple commodities has, if anything, been greater," Mr. Bratter said. "The claim has been made the remonetization of silver, or at least its more extensive employment in currency systems, would relieve us of most of our present economic difficulty. Even so brief an examination of the evidence as this pamphlet contains leads one to the conclusion that our salvation is not to be sought in silver, but that the search for fundamental relief must be directed elsewhere."

Commodity Price Decline Halted In Week Ended Oct. 28

The decline of wholesale commodity prices of the last two weeks was halted during the week ended Oct. 28, according to an announcement made by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The index number of the general level of wholesale commodity prices for last week rose by more than seven-tenths of 1 per cent over the week previous. This index stood at 70.9, as compared with 70.4 for the week ended on Oct. 21.

The index for the last week was more than 10 per cent above the average for the corresponding week of 1932, nearly 15 per cent higher than the index for the first week of the present year and 19 per cent above the low point reached during the first week of March of this year.

(1926—100.0)

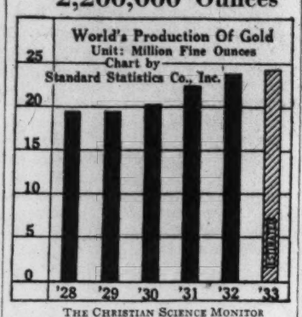
	Week Ending Sept. 30	Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	Oct. 28
All commodities	71.1	71.3	71.1	70.4	70.9
Farm products	58.0	57.5	56.7	54.2	55.6
Foods	64.9	65.0	64.8	63.7	64.2
Hides and leather products	91.9	91.8	88.8	88.8	87.7
Textile products	76.3	76.3	76.2	76.2	76.3
Fuel and lighting materials	73.6	73.4	73.8	74.0	74.5
Metals and metal products	82.0	82.4	82.3	82.0	82.4
Building materials	83.2	83.7	83.9	83.6	83.5
Chemicals and drugs	72.1	72.7	72.7	72.6	72.7
Housefurnishing goods	79.4	81.1	81.2	81.3	81.3
Miscellaneous	65.1	65.0	65.0	64.9	65.2

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 8540

EAST BOSTON SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1848
10 MERIDIAN STREET
85 Years of Continuous Service to Our Depositors
BANK BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 15

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
NOV. 10
Deposit by Mail in this 60-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

Annual Gold Output 2,200,000 Ounces



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OUTPUT of newly mined gold in this country is currently proceeding at a rate of approximately 2,200,000 ounces annually. At the statute price of $20.67 an ounce the purchase of the total production would call for approximately $45,000,000 a year.

At the $32.67 price established today, the cost to the RFC would be in the neighborhood of $72,000,000 a year. Either amount is trifling in comparison with the expansion which is ordinarily witnessed in an inflationary movement.

If the Government itself is doing relatively little through the new gold plan to put more dollars into circulation, it is plainly inviting the public to do so under the familiar urge to anticipate price advances.

It is this factor, which necessarily is highly speculative, that must be regarded as the main prise-raising influence which has been set in motion by the new program.

Deposit Insurance Strongly Opposed By Savings Banks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The savings banks of this State took steps yesterday toward participation in the temporary federal deposit insurance plan, but reaffirmed their intention to seek changes in the banking act in the interests of their depositors.

This position was taken at a meeting of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York held at the Waldorf-Astoria, adopting recommendations from their special committee on deposit insurance.

According to Mr. Henry R. Kinsey, the association's president, the consensus among the savings bankers is still strongly against the fundamental of deposit insurance as a permanent solution to the nation's banking problems.

"We are planning to coöperate with the recovery program of the Government along the only lines now open to us," said Mr. Kinsey, "but we are decidedly against deposit insurance as a permanent policy and hope to coöperate with the Administration and with leaders in Congress in working out a better plan.

"We are convinced that both in coöperating with the temporary plan and in urging amendment of the permanent plan we are representing the best interests of the nearly 6,000,000 depositors for whom we are trustees.

"Mutual savings banks differ from other types of banks in nature and structure and our status calls for special methods of treatment. The necessary haste with which the Banking Act of 1933 was framed made such consideration impracticable and we have every confidence that mature attention will enable the Congress to take cognizance of our distinctive position."

American Power & Light's Income For Year Is $5,881,144

The statement of consolidated income of American Power & Light Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1933, shows a balance of $8,977,401 applicable to interest of American Power & Light Company. Interest for the 12 months was $3,096,257, leaving balance of $5,881,144 applicable to dividends on the $6 and $5 preferred stocks. Full dividend requirements on these stocks for the 12 months was $9,653,519.

Operating revenues of subsidiaries for August, 1933, were $5,821,615, compared with $5,782,742 for August, 1932. Operating expenses, including taxes, for August, 1933, were somewhat higher and as a result net revenues from operation for August, 1933, were smaller by 2 per cent than those for August, 1932.

For the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1933, operating revenues of subsidiaries were smaller by 7 per cent and net revenues from operation were smaller by 10 per cent than for the preceding 12 months.

American Power & Light Company's Aug. 31, 1933, balance sheet shows total current assets of $13,707,412, of which $11,312,136 was cash in banks. Total current liabilities were $1,616,004.

Crown Cork & Seal Profit

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Crown Cork & Seal Company had a net profit of $971,398 in the nine months ended Sept. 30, equal to $1.76 a common share, compared with $247,546 or $1.70 a share on the preferred stock for the like 1932 period. September quarter net profit was $490,791, compared with $578,784 in the preceding quarter and $27,333 in the September quarter of last year.

Electric Auto-Lite Earnings

Electric Auto-Lite Company and subsidiaries report for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net profit of $850,235 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to 71 cents a share on the 866,609 common shares of $5 par, versus $1,458,719, or $1.39 a share on 881,419 common shares in the first nine months of 1932.

Business Sound Despite General Downward Trend

Review Says Consumption of Curtailed Output Will Quicken Pace

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Despite the continued downward movement in business generally, the industrial inventory position, as a whole, is sound, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly analysis. This is due to the constant drain of consumption during the last two months of curtailed output, so that any perceptible rise in buying power will result almost immediately in a quickened industrial pace, adds the review.

It is pointed out that most earnings statements for the third quarter showed profits rather than losses and some attained the best financial position in two years.

"Through the haze of the present confusion and the discontent with the more leisurely gait of progress, there is visible the clear outline of definite achievement, which a year ago was held beyond the realm of possibility," states the review.

"The gains already recorded in employment," it continues, "the almost vertical rise of purchasing power since March, and the expansion of industrial schedules, even at their current reduced status, alone are irrefutable proofs that turmoil and fear have been largely replaced by a renewed desire for aggressive undertakings."

Figures show a further drop of 3.3 per cent this week in the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. At the like time a year ago the barometer stood at 53.4 per cent, which is only 5.3 units less than the present figure. Another sharp decline in the rate of steel operations was the primary cause for this week's lower barometer.

Retail demand fell off and wholesale buying remained about even. Industrial operations, as a whole were reduced further and curtailment of schedules was more or less general.

The retail code which went into effect on Monday, was "probably the overshadowing occurrence of the week in distributive channels," says the review.

"As it is by far the greatest experiment in the industrial recovery program, the start of its operation marks a new era in the distribution of merchandise, particularly in view of the part which consumer councils are to take in protecting consumers against unreasonable prices and lowered quality of goods.

"With the code in effect, there came a sudden cessation of the sales offering merchandise at drastic price reductions, because stocks had been accumulated prior to the rising wholesale markets of last July."

Power Companies Will Benefit By Electrification

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Announcement from Washington insures a loan of $84,000,000 from the Public Works Administration to the Pennsylvania Railroad for the completion of the railroad's electrification from New York to Washington and the purchase of additional cars and electric locomotives.

The Pennsylvania Railroad in 1931 contracted with the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation for the supply of power required for the electrification of the railroad extending from the Susquehanna River some 75 miles through Baltimore to Washington and the Potomac yards in Virginia.

This contract, which is largely for hydro power already available, together with the completion of the railroad's financial arrangement, assures these three electric companies a speedy realization of a considerable increase in load and earnings, which has been in prospect for some time.

The contract was made possible by the careful coördination of the power resources of the three associated companies of the Aldred group, the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation.

Herbert A. Wagner, president of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, said: "A large amount of new money will be spent for construction in Maryland and Baltimore. This will stimulate employment and the increase of electric service generally in Baltimore and vicinity."

Maytag Profit For Three Months Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The Maytag Company reports for the three months ended Sept. 30 net profit, after taxes and all charges, of $594,779.

This compares with net profit of $19,725 for the third quarter of 1932.

Net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $670,990, compared with $41,913 earned in the first nine months of 1932. Net sales for the three months ended Sept. 30 were $3,888,418, compared with $1,103,011 for the third quarter of 1932.

For the nine months period net sales were $6,639,900, compared with $4,108,529 for the corresponding period of 1932.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Net

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Hazel-Atlas Glass Company reports tentatively net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $908,331, equal to $2.09 a share, compared with $893,444 or $2.50 a share in the preceding quarter.

League of Nations Getting Better Hold of Its Finances

Stringent Economies Cuts 1934 Budget to 30,827,805 Swiss Francs, Down 8.3 P. C. From Previous Year—Many Nations Behind in Payments

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The financial situation of the League of Nations is not as critical as some seem to imagine, and there is no serious cause for alarm as to the financial future of the League.

Like every other organization, the League, too, has fully felt the effects of the prolonged economic depression, and in order to ensure its financial stability it has made the most stringent economies in all its departments. These economies, however, have resulted in the temporary suspension of certain activities of the Secretariat, the International Labor Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice. The outlook seems now to be a little brighter, and already a few promising signs of recovery can be seen.

The general budget of the League for 1934, as submitted to and approved by the last Assembly, amounted to 30,827,805 Swiss francs, a reduction of 8.3 per cent as compared with the previous year. In 1932 the revenue of the League totaled 28,595,000 francs and the expenditure 27,282,000 francs, leaving a net surplus of 1,305,000 francs. It should be noted that in 1932, only 82 per cent of the budget was actually received.

Economies Effected

With regard to the current financial year, the revenue received on Oct. 6 amounted to only 57.8 per cent of the budget, against 64.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 1932. For one moment it seemed that, as a result of the falling off in contributions, there would be a deficit in respect of 1933, but, as a result of the considerable savings which have been effected, this danger has been eliminated. Even if revenue should fall short of expenditure, the working capital fund would afford sufficient safeguard for the current year. In view of the administration's endeavors in the matter of economy it is anticipated that in 1934 there will be a balance between expenditure and effective receipts.

In the estimates for 1934 the Secretariat absorbs 15,892,161 francs, the International Labor Organization 8,257,876, the Permanent Court of International Justice 2,538,827, the appropriation for the League's building 2,000,000, while the balance of 2,138,941 francs is for the Nansen International Office for Refugees and Pensions. With regard to staff, the position, compared with 1933, is as follows: In 1933 there were 698 posts representing an expenditure on salaries of 9,127,000 francs; in 1934 the number of posts has been decreased to 684, representing an expenditure of 9,083,000 francs. The reduction has been effected by centralizing work and rationalizing the staff.

States Are Behindhand

The growing tendency of many states to delay the payment of their contributions is a source of grave preoccupation to the supervisory commission, which is the body that watches over the revenue and expenditure of the League. Possibly one of the explanations of the League's much-criticized method of overbudgeting, or rather of overestimating expenditure, is to have a margin in hand to make up for the losses caused by the defaulting members. In the report on contributions in arrears presented to the Assembly by the finance committee it was pointed out that there is not one state which could not have paid at least a part of its contribution, even if it was not capable of paying the full amount.

In 1932, 13 states had paid no part of their contributions and eight states had only paid part of what was due from them. Of 33,300,000 francs due from contributions only 28,500,000 had actually been received. In some cases the amounts unpaid run into very large figures, and a full statement showed that the League was owed 21,603,342 Swiss francs for periods before 1933, and 13,974,400 francs for the current year. Of the 21,000,000 francs owing in respect of arrears, 3,356,241 is due by Argentina; 8,000,000 corresponds to consolidated arrears (China, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Salvador); 1,500,000 is due by China in respect of regular contributions; 1,700,000 is due by five European states (Germany, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia), and 66,000 francs by Liberia, while 14 Latin-American states owe the sum of 6,000,000. For some of these states, like Germany and Hungary, the cause of default pleaded was a question of transfer, while the difficulty for many others was the depreciation of the currencies in which the contributions were paid.

Trying to Get Arrears

Since the continuous nonpayment of contributions might involve the League in serious financial difficulties, various suggestions were made as regards measures which might eventually be taken against defaulting states. One proposal was that nationals of states in default should not be appointed to posts in the various organizations of the League, and another proposal was to debar the defaulting members from holding any "honorary posts" in the Assembly, the Council or committees until they had paid. These proposals were not accepted by the finance committeee, which, however, urged the Secretary-General of the League to intensify his efforts for the recovery of arrears.

The Assembly, as a token of sympathy, has remitted the arrears of the Dominican Republic for 1931, that state being in default owing to a national disaster.

Overbudgeting Habitual

It appears that the framers of the League budget have consistently overbudgeted during the last few years to the extent of about 2,000,000 Swiss francs yearly, the surplus being paid into a fund called capital reserve fund. At the same time, it should be noted that it is not possible to compare the finances of the League with the finances of any particular state, since the League does not possess the facilities of a state for raising loans to cover a partial deficit, nor has the League any possibility of voting supplementary credits during the year. It is, therefore, recognized that the League's estimates require a certain amount of elasticity which could only be given by adding considerably to the items for unforeseen circumstances.

The cost of conference is extremely difficult to estimate with any degree of approximation. The cost of the Disarmament Conference, for instance, had been estimated in 1932 at 4,000,000 Swiss francs, yet the League had spent during that year only 900,000 francs. Traveling expenses had been reduced by 73 per cent and expenses on furniture by 59 per cent. Non-expended credits represented, in the Secretary-General's view, not overbudgeting, but real decreases in the activities of the League.

The budgetary methods in force are, however, to be subjected to a close study between now and the next Assembly. As an earnest of good faith, the Secretary-General has offered to effect a further economy of 150,000 francs in the flexible items during the current year.

The World's Business

ONE branch of the New Deal which has been functioning with better than average speed and with more than perfunctory public commendation is the Home Loan Bank Board, whose report for the period ended Oct. 27 showed that 98,445 individual mortgage applications urban homes with a value of $277,755,140. The presumption is that that number of homes had been saved from foreclosure in the first year of the board's activity, and the owners confirmed in the conviction that home-owning is still the desirable goal of the American family. The board says it is approving refunding applications at the rate of $5,500,000 daily, and that there is a steady decrease in foreclosures. However, prior to the functioning of the Home Loan Banks, so many homes had been lost that there had been built up a large army of citizens who might subscribe to the strictures on home-owning given out by "By a Victim" in the November issue of the Forum. This disillusioned property owner, having lost two homes and a lot through the collapse of values, now inveighs against the "stupendous folly" of owning a home. Once desirable, he admits, its desirability is now a "hoary myth," and the so-called virtues it embodies are merely sales arguments for a vast body of realtors, advertising experts, contractors, sellers of lumber, makers of sanitary plumbing and mortgage brokers. In quick succession, the writer asserts that home-owning is not an incentive for thrift, does not develop the pride of ownership, is not cheaper than renting, deprecates the help to be had from the Home Loan Law, makes the owner the target for constantly heavier taxation, and finally—in one fling of bitterness—says that home-owning is an extravagant luxury. He ends by praising the coöperative apartment idea followed in Belgium, Germany and some of the big cities of Russia. It might be added that there are thousands, probably millions, of home owners who could, on the other hand, give glowing accounts of the inestimable value of owning a home.

* * *

Professional Problems

The professors who are having so much influence on the policies of the government at present, and who, it is presumed, have garnered their theoretical and technical knowledge of economics and finance by intensive study of the past, are having a hard time to determine just where the ship of state will respond more readily to the influences which history shows have been powerful, and just where the "mass mind" or the psychology of the public will cause it to veer in directions which even professorial keenness finds it difficult to discount or effect. There is the good old dictum that currency inflation stimulates exports and retards imports. This would hold true mathematically if only buyers and sellers did not attempt to foresee what was going to happen and so acted in such ways as to counterbalance the presupposed effects. A vivid example of what happened when the public thought inflation was in the offing was the sharp rise in security values. The kind of dollar depreciation that traders looked for has not come yet. Yet stocks doubled in value in large part because of what they thought they foresaw. It is to be deduced of course that values are but a reflection of belief. And it would also seem valid to say that the new monetary policy is a sort of experiment in mass psychology. G. R. E.

Moody's Demands Clarification Of Economic Policy

Believes in Reform but Not in Impairment Of Human Initiative

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Declaring that the Administration has received no mandate to change our economic system from one of capitalism to anything else, and that the profit-seeking motive, which is the real basis of capitalistic society, is being interfered with by over-zealous administration of the New Deal, Moody's Investors Service, in its Monthly Analysis of Business Conditions, issued today, calls for a clarification of basic economic and social policy.

"Reform of capitalistic abuses is not only desirable but essential in the end," says Moody's. "But the fact is that, by setting up in advance elaborate barriers against possible future abuses, those steps have destroyed much of the human initiative, which is immediately essential to recovery, for the sake of possible social benefits in the rather distant future."

Even more important, the analysis points out, are those actions of the Government directed against capitalistic institutions not necessarily provoked by ascertained abuses. Among these are listed price-fixing and production - control schemes, direct government competition with utility companies, criticisms of high profits in certain industries, attempts to reduce salaries in others, dictation of corporation policies toward union labor, and the trend toward "squeezing certain businesses between minimum costs of materials and maximum selling prices."

"The profit-seeking motive is the real basis of capitalistic society but this motive is being interfered with by over-zealous administration of the New Deal," Moody's continues. "Unfortunately for recovery, private capital in the past several months has become discouraged by the actions of the Administration. This discouragement has resulted from the utter lack of knowledge as to what the future value of our monetary unit may be; from the Securities Act which has impeded the issuance of new securities; and, probably most important of all, from the Government's general attitude toward private capital. The result has been the almost complete stoppage of the new financing so essential to recovery.

"It would be of vital interest not merely to 'big business' but to farmers, small manufacturers, merchants and investors throughout the country—in fact, to every American—to have the Government declare just what it intends to do with the capitalistic basis of economy in this country," the analysis concludes. "The country is in need of a consistent basic economic and social policy."

Prospects Better For Citrus Growers In Producing States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Citrus growers in California and Arizona face brighter prospects during 1934. This is the picture seen by Mr. Paul S. Armstrong, general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Mr. Armstrong's optimism is founded upon prospects for a lighter crop, both here and in Florida, and upon the expectation that a national citrus marketing agreement will have been placed in effect before the fall crop of Washington navels begins to move.

The proposed system of market control provides for the proration of shipments among the producing states.

Newark Collection Of Taxes Doubles 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—While many municipalities of the country continue to labor under the burden of unpaid taxes, evidence that such taxes may be collected provided proper methods for collection are employed is furnished by the October records of the City of Newark, N. J., which show that collections in that city last month were more than double the collections for the like month last year.

The increase in collections, while partly due to improved conditions in business generally, and reduction in the number of unemployed, may be traced directly to a delinquent tax drive undertaken by the municipality's director of revenue and finance, Reginald Parnell.

Inter-Latin-American Trade Move Launched

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—A move for greater trade exchange among Latin-American nations, as opposed to trading with the United States and European nations, has been launched by the newspaper Comercio.

Comercio remarked that the Argentine Government will seek to achieve a South American economic organization. It added that Latin-American countries so far have paid attention only to the export of their products outside of this continent, whereas Latin-American goods should circulate also among Latin-American nations, where they can find favorable markets.

Thatcher Manufacturing

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Thatcher Manufacturing Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 gross profit from operations of $832,038, compared with $714,480 for the corresponding period last year. Net profit, after all expenses, interest and taxes, amounted to $349,088, compared with $294,242 for the first nine months of 1932.

First Security Co. Will Be Dissolved

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 4

PLANS just announced will retire to the pages of American financial history an institution which has been surrounded with an aura of mystery.

This is the First Security Company, founded by the late George F. Baker in 1908 as the securities affiliate of the First National Bank, and which became one of the chief instruments of that stalwart banker in financing and participating in the control of several of the country's largest corporations.

The First Security Company was the first of the group of security affiliates of the big Wall Street banks, all of which must be either completely divorced from the banks, or dissolved, by next June 16, under the terms of the Federal Banking Act of 1933.

But unlike the security affiliates of Chase National Bank or the National City Bank, the First Security Company never went into the business of nation-wide distribution of securities to the public.

In fact, its entire history was surrounded by the impenetrable reticence which characterized the late Mr. Baker.

Although it held huge blocks of shares from time to time in great corporations with which almost everyone is familiar, and was an active participant in the financing of the United States Treasury, the public rarely heard of the First Security Company.

Suppression Of 'Oil Rackets' May Boost Allowables

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Belief that oil allowables will be increased after Secretary Ickes has broken up the "oil racket" is expressed in the current T. S. Hose review of the petroleum industry, which asserts that drastic methods were necessary to kill the established practices of the oil bootlegger.

"Under existing conditions," says the review, "it is just as much a patriotic duty to report a producer who is taking out of the ground oil in excess of his allowable as it was during the war to report an enemy spy working for the destruction of our country.

"Secretary Ickes is breaking up the greatest racket this country has ever seen, and is making money for the oil producer while he is doing it. He deserves the coöperation of every one directly or indirectly interested in this great commodity.

"Those within the petroleum industry who are criticizing the monthly allowable production as set by Secretary Ickes would do well to look a few facts in the face before proceeding further with their criticism.

"The oil industry, as pointed out in previous reports, has benefited more than all others through the code under the National Recovery Act. Prices have more than doubled, and while they are not yet sufficiently high to allow a satisfactory profit, a substantial increase may be expected before Dec. 1.

"The price of crude oil averaged so far this year (up until drastic steps were taken to stop the production of 'hot oil,' 42 cents a barrel—less than one-third of its average price from 1859 to 1932 inclusive.

"This situation had to be remedied and this has happened, but the only means by which an improvement could be brought about was through regulation that would hold supply below demand and reduce stocks.

"To accomplish this, it was necessary to estimate the demand for crude through the winter months and issue instructions cutting down the amount a day that each state could produce to a point where the estimate showed that supply and demand would be in balance. The figure agreed upon by Secretary Ickes for the month of December is 2,130,000 barrels a day for the United States. This figure will probably be revised upward, as actual demand is greater than the demand estimate by the Oil Administration at Washington."

Fabulously Rich Mexican Gold Mine Rediscovered

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4 (By U. P.)—The fabulously rich gold mine, Maria Sanchez, lost for more than a century, has been rediscovered in the State of Zacatecas by Jay Norman Kourt, an Englishman.

The mine, one of the richest operated by the Spaniards during colonial times, was deserted during the War of Independence and its location was completely lost. Since then, the mine has been sought by hundreds of prospectors and miners, until it became almost mythological, like the lost treasures of the Aztecs and Incas.

Mr. Kourt's discovery created a great sensation in mining circles, in which it was believed a fortune in gold would be recovered from the mine.

Dividend Declarations

Socony-Vacuum Corp. declared a dividend of 25 cents, the first payment made to stockholders since March 15 when they received 10 cents a share. The payment is to be made Dec. 15 to holdings of record Nov. 17.

Men's Clothing Sales Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Retail sales of men's clothing rose substantially in many sections of the country this week, says the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Mill operations have slackened noticeably, as is usually the case at this time of year, and "plants that had been running on two shifts for months are now working on a one-shift basis." In some instances, notably mills that make fancy materials, production is being maintained at 40 hours a week.

Some Economic Improvement In The Netherlands

Gains Are Not General but Betterment Likely to Follow World Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Economic conditions are improving in the Netherlands, according to the findings of the official Central Bureau of Statistics. It is pointed out that this improvement is not yet all along the line and that fundamental improvement is only conceivable if and when world conditions definitely improve.

Industrial circles report increased activity in some lines, especially the metal industry and the building trade, which is reflected in reduced unemployment. Also conditions in those industries which produce for direct consumption compare favorably with those of a year ago. Shipbuilders are passing through difficult times, but nevertheless some important Scandinavian and Dutch orders recently have been executed. The harbor movement in the ports of Amstrdam and Rotterdam increased, partly on account of larger lumber and timber imports from the Baltic and Russia, for building purposes.

Shipping Depressed

Shipping on the whole is still depressed, with very low rates, due to the sterling depreciation. The filament lamp industry is active as well as the radio industry. Textile mills, however, are only operating at half their capacity, especially those in Twente. As the Netherlands maintne policy of the open door in trade. Dutch textile producers demand measures against excessive Japanese imports.

Foreign trade of the Netherlands decreased chiefly owing to tariff barriers. Imports for the first eight months of 1933 showing a decline of 868,000,000 florins (about $347,200,000 at par) to 773,000,000 florins, compared with the like period in 1932, and exports showing a decline from 568,000,000 florins to 474,000,000. This has led the Netherlands Government to denounce the tariff truce and to design measures against countries which restrict imports from the Netherlands, through a retaliation act, while new powers are also continually being given to the Government concerning import quotas. A clearing act has been passed for dealing with countries where exchange restrictions exist.

Confidence in Currency

The financial position is considered favorable, money being abundant, while the bank rate recently was lowered again by one-half per cent (the fourth time since the end of June) to the low level of 2½ per cent.

Full confidence in the Dutch florin has been restored, the paper money being covered by gold to the extent of nearly 100 per cent. The State budget will be balanced in the near future, it is said. The original deficit on the 1934 budget amounting to 190,600,000 florins is to be entirely eliminated through radical cuts in expenditure (75,200,000) and new taxation (115,500,000 florins). Part of the floating debt of 523,000,000 florins was funded recently by the issue of 200,000,000 florin 4 per cent loan at 99½ per cent.

DOTEN DUNTON DESK CO. COMMERCIAL FURNITURE
W. B. BADGER & CO.
New and Used Commercial Furniture
32 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston St., Boston
INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 15
Accounts can be opened and deposits and withdrawals made BY MAIL. Operated under strict Mass. laws. No stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. $1 opens an account. Interest paid on $3 or more. Accounts opened in one name or joint accounts in two names.
Write for folder "From an Idea to a Personal Service"

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Rangers Stand Pat on Lineup Of Last Season

Only Two Additions, Carr and Pusie, to Pro Hockey Titlists

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—With a team which won the Stanley Cup last spring and thus earned the right to call itself the best in the hockey world, gray-haired Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers finds plenty of standing pat in order as he prepares his club to defend its title through the National Hockey League season.

Of last year's champion squad, only Gordon Pettinger was missing at the Rangers' training camp in Montreal. He was sold to Detroit. The only new players added were Jean Pusie, a big, colorful young defenseman who was bought from the Vancouver Maroons a year ago, but left in the West for further seasoning, and Lorne Carr, star winger of Buffalo's International League champions of 1932-33.

A few youngsters were given tryouts, notably Larry Molyneaux from the Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League, Bert Connolly of Moncton, N. B., Cam Shewan of the University of Manitoba and Joe Callahan, who played in the Rangers' back yard last year with the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn. But the best prospects for this group were to be sent to the minor leagues with strings attached. Callahan already has decided not to turn pro this season.

Pusie, a versatile athlete who goes in for wrestling on the side, has earned quite a reputation as a hockey comedian and still was good enough last year to score 30 goals and assist in 22 from his defense post. He looks like the find of the year. He completes a defense which includes the big, smiling veteran, Ching Johnson, Lanky Seibert, Ott Heller and Doug Brennan. Until Heller met with a mishap in practice, Brennan was slated for a release, but he probably will be kept, at least until Ott returns.

Behind this defense Patrick has Andy Aitkenhead, the young goalie who made good in his first major league season.

On the front line there are the Cook brothers, Bill and Bun, and Frankie Boucher. They aren't as young as when they first started playing together for the Rangers seven years ago, but Bill Cook and Boucher still were voted the best center and right wing in hockey last season.

Cecil Dillon, once called "the perfect hockey player," has been working at center ice in practice instead of his usual job of being a left-handed right wing. Carr and Murray Murdoch, who hasn't missed a game since the Ranger team was formed, complete an effective line.

Chunky, scrappy Art Somers, Ossie Asmundson and Durable Melville "Butch" Keeling make up the third set of forwards with Babe Siebert, who has been a determined holdout so far, considered as a probable utility player. If Siebert comes to terms, Carr may be released to make room for him on the squad.

Yale Harriers Score Over Tigers, Crimson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4—The Yale varsity cross-country team scored a double victory here yesterday over Harvard and Princeton, in the annual meet between these three colleges. The Eli defeated Harvard, 28 to 30, and Princeton by 10 to 45. The Crimson conquered the Tigers by 20 to 42.

Robert S. Playfair '36 of Harvard was the individual winner, crossing the finish line just ahead of Maxwell J. Hamilton '34 of Yale. Playfair's time for the distance was 27m. 35s., six seconds better than Hamilton. Charles F. Woodard '35, wearing the Crimson colors, finished third close on the heels of Hamilton William R. Bonthron '34, star Princeton runner who led most of the way, collapsed about 40 yards from the tape and was unable to finish.

Harvard won double honors in the freshman race, beating Yale 20 to 48, and Princeton 25 to 40. The Eli beat the Tigers, 27 to 29. Wilbur T. Woodland of Yale was home first in this race. The runners and times in the varsity race follow:

	Time m.	s.
1—R. S. Playfair '36, Harvard	27	35
2—M. J. Hamilton '34, Yale	27	41
3—C. F. Woodard '35, Harvard	27	42
4—William Tracy '34S, Yale	27	54
A. H. Minor '35, Yale	27	54
6—H. E. Hogan '36, Princeton	28	01
7—A. S. Pier Jr. '35, Harvard	28	18
J. P. Scheu '35, Harvard	28	18
9—K. W. Yost '35, Princeton	28	19
10—M. B. Canning 35, Yale	28	20
11—J. A. Caldwell '36S, Yale	28	24
12—J. E. Walsh '35, Princeton	28	32
13—John Turley '34, Yale	28	51
14—Richard Watson '35, Yale	28	52
J. R. Ferris '34, Yale	28	52
16—L. G. Leen '36, Harvard	28	53
17—E. S. Roys '35, Harvard	29	14
18—James Parton '34, Harvard	29	20
19—David Dellinger '36, Yale	29	26
20—T. A. Robinson '34, Harvard	29	27
21—J. S. Spruance '35, Princeton	29	28
22—A. B. Hallowell '34, Harvard	29	45
23—Allen Sherk '36, Yale	29	46
24—C. A. Owen '36, Princeton	30	32
25—L. H. Orr Jr. '36, Harvard	..	..

Longtail Wins First Race

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 4 (AP)—E. C. Gosling's yacht Longtail yesterday won the first of four races to be sailed by Bermuda yachts of the one design class for the trophy presented by the Manhasset Bay (Long Island) Yacht Club. Second to Longtail was Seward Johnson's Princess of New Brunswick, N. J., third E. R. Williams' Flint, fourth N. B. Dill's Cardinal, fifth J. E. Pearlman's Starling and sixth B. G. H. Snowden's Cyric. The Manhasset trophy originally was to have been the prize in a Bermuda-Long Island series but bad weather prevented the series, scheduled for Long Island Sound last fall, and the trophy was presented to Bermuda for competition in local waters.

Reiselt Wins Two Blocks

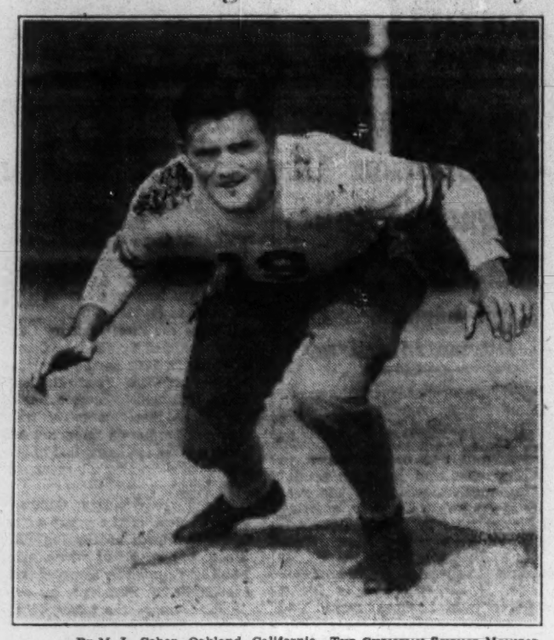
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov 4—Otto Reiselt won both blocks played yesterday in his exhibition three-cushion billiard match with E. Ralph Greenleaf. He took the afternoon block 50 to 24 in 48 innings and then won the evening block 50 to 31 in 55 innings. Reiselt's best run was one of 6 while Greenleaf had the same.

College Cross-Country

Harvard 30, Princeton 42.
Yale 28, Harvard 30.
Yale 19, Princeton 45.
M. I. T. 25, Holy Cross 31.
Northeastern 19, Tufts 40.

An Outstanding Pacific Coast Player



By M. L. Cohen, Oakland, California—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

William Corbus '34
Stanford University Football Team.

Pro Golfers Hit the Trail Of Gold Soon

At Least 16 Open Tourneys in South and Far West Attract Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 — Seeking their pot of gold professional golfers of the United States will soon hit the trail of the prize money in at least 16 open golf tournaments scheduled for the fall, winter and spring season of 1933-34. The prize money to be distributed at these events in the South and far West so far totals $54,300.

Sixteen tournaments, according to the tournament bureau of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, will be played in Maryland, North and South Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Texas, California and Mexico.

One of the December tourneys, the $10,000 Miami-Biltmore open at Coral Gables, scheduled for Dec. 8-10, tops the list in prize money, while the Agua Caliente Golf and Country Club open in Mexico will offer $7500 for distribution

Bobby Jones will return to competition for the first time since his retirement after the 1930 season as one of the prospective features of the closing part of the tour. Jones has agreed to take part in the open tournament on the Augusta (Ga.) National Golf Course, March 22-25. The former champion designed this course.

The P. G. A. has proposed a code for tournament players, designed to bar traveling caddies, unfair locker-room criticism and profanity on the course within hearing of spectators. Violations of this code would carry a penalty of banishment from participation in tournaments over which the P. G. A. had any control and this will include practically every competition open to professional golfers. The tournament committee of the P. G. A. will act on charges brought against individual players.

Following the California tournaments, there will be two or three tourneys arranged to be played on the return trip from California to Florida. Dates and locations of these events are not available at this writing. Dates have not been set for the spring tournaments to be held in Florida.

There are four tournaments scheduled for the spring season, at Columbus, Ga., dates not yet set, and for Charleston, S. C., March 15-17, Augusta National Gold Course, March 22-25, and the North and South open at Pinehurst, N. C., March 27-29.

There are only six open weeks from the end of the California schedule until the Charleston event, and these dates will be filled with the International four-ball at Miami, the Texas open, which will be revived either at San Antonio, Houston, or Dallas, and other events in Florida and the southeastern states.

The present schedule of tournaments and prize money offered:

Nov. 11-12, National Capital Open $2000, at Kenwood Golf and Country Club, Bethesda, Md.; 14-15—Fourteenth Annual Mid-South Open, $1450, Pinehurst, N. C.

Dec. 8-10—Miami Biltmore Open, $10,000, Coral Gables, Fla.; 22-24—Pasadena Open, $4000, Pasadena, Calif.; 29-31—Santa Monica Pro-Amateur Open, $2000, Santa Monica, Calif.

Jan. 5-8—Los Angeles Open, details to be arranged; 11-15—Match Play Open Championship of the United States, $4000, San Francisco; 20-21—Lakewood Open and East-West Team Match, $1000, Long Beach, Calif.; 26-28—Riverside Pro-Amateur, $2000, Riverside, Calif.

Feb. 1-4—Fifth Annual Agua Caliente Open, $7500, Agua Caliente, Mexico.

March 15-17—Charleston, S. C., Open; 22-25—Augusta (Ga.) National Golf Course Open; 27-29—North and South Open, Pinehurst, N. C.

Diegel Leads on Coast

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4 (AP)—Leading by the slender margin of a stroke, Leonard H. Diegel, Philadelphia professional, headed the Southern California open golf parade into the second round today. He had a 69 yesterday, three under par. Following on Diegel's heels was Ray Mangrum, tall Los Angeles pro who carded a 70 by virtue of a sparkling 33 on the home nine. In third place was Willie Hunter, Los Angeles, with a 71, followed by Fred Morrison, Pasadena; Olin A. Dutra, Santa Monica and Dal Jeffers, Long Beach, who each shot par 72s

Browns Return To Florida

WEST PLAM BEACH, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP)—The St. Louis Browns will return to Wright Field here for spring training in March, L. C. McEvoy, vice-president of the club, has advised the Chamber of Commerce. He had been asked about reports that Rogers Hornsby wanted to take the club to Texas to train

Black Hawks Choose Sides

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 4 (AP)—Members of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League chose up sides last night and after a spirited battle the team led by Chuck Gardiner defeated a team captained by Lionel Conacher, 4 to 3. One thousand spectators watched the game.

Seaback Is Now Sole Occupant Of First Place

Arthur Church Registers New High Run in Pocket Billiard Tourney

United States Pocket-Billiard Standing

	W	L	HR	BG
Charles Seaback, Astoria	3	0	51	9
Marcel Camp, Detroit	2	1	66	7
George Kelly, Philadelphia	2	1	55	10
William Mosconi, Phila.	2	1	48	20
Eddie Sauers, Oakland	2	1	56	14
Charles Summerell, Little R	2	2	56	19
Sylvester Schleisman, Minn.	2	3	34	19
Arthur Church, New York	2	2	69	14
Harry Wood, Duluth	1	4	25	40
Walter Franklin, Kan City	0	3	38	—

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 4—Two records were broken yesterday and the first-place tie which has existed for several days in the national pocket billiard championship tournament here was decided, at least temporarily.

Arthur Church, New York City, set a new high-run mark of 69 in his victory over George Kelly, Philadelphia, by the score of 125 to 121 in 14 innings. Kelly's loss threw him into a tie with three others for second place honor.

The New Yorker trailed at the beginning of his half of the twelfth inning 45 to 122, but came through with the new high run and finished three innings later with an unfinished run of 12 to hand the Philadelphian his first taste of defeat.

The best game record of 10 innings was bettered yesterday by Marcel Camp of Detroit, who won over Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Mo., in seven innings, Camp registering a high run of 66 to a 33 for Franklin. In the first afternoon game Sylvester Schleisman, Minneapolis, downed the southern sectional champion, Charles Summerell of Little Rock, Ark., 125 to 121 in 19 innings. The Minneapolis boy had a run of 27, while Summerell had a 40.

In the final game of the day's schedule Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y., won his third straight game and took sole possession of first place, by the score of 125 to 51 over Harry Wood of Duluth, Minn.

By-Plays

College Tennis Stars From All Quarters

IT IS not so many years since the ranking intercollegiate lawn-tennis players of the United States were confined to the eastern part of the country. Things are certainly very different today, and no better proof of the way the college game has spread over the country is to be found than by scanning the ranking list which has recently been given out by the committee which does that work for the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Of the first 12 singles players ranked, two come from the Pacific coast, four from the Southwest, two from the Southeast, two from the East and two from the Central Atlantic states. Of the 11 doubles teams listed, the Pacific coast gets three, the Central Atlantic three, the Southwest and East two each and the South one. That California should be ranked first in each division is no surprise as the Golden Gate State has been turning out some splendid men and women players since the great Maurice E. McLoughlin, popularly known as the "California Comet," blazed across the tennis horizon.

After the Coaches Again

Although the college football season of 1933 is now only about half over, the call for new coaches at some of the colleges is already very loud. Of course, this is due almost entirely to unsatisfactory showings on the part of the teams under those coaches. It has been thus for many years and will probably continue for years to come, especially when the pressure for winning teams is as great as it is this fall. Not only do many of the college coaches have a dissatisfied alumni against them; but quite a number of them have athletic directors pursuing them this year because a winning team is needed to furnish the money necessary to pay off debts on a stadium or furnish money with which to operate the other forms of college athletics. Fortunate indeed is the coach who has the support of the president of the college or his athletic director and the chances are that such a coach will go much further in developing a strong team than will the one who is continually being harassed by the alumni or athletic director. Producing a winning team every year may be pleasing to the alumni of that university; but such a situation would in the end do more to decrease interest in college football than could be offset by a pleased alumni.

Dartmouth in the Bowl Again

Apart from strictly Yale interests, who could be so cold as not to wish Dartmouth a victory over the Eli in the Bowl Saturday? Time and again Dartmouth hopefuls have stormed New Haven with great teams; but something has always happened to prevent the much-sought victory. Several of the encounters have ended in ties; but that hardly suffices for the Big Green alumni. Yale has not shown to advantage this season and while Dartmouth, too, has little to boast about, Saturday is mentioned as another big chance for the Green to win a game in the Bowl. When Dartmouth does win against Yale the student body, alumni, players, coaches and everybody interested in the Green will be ready to blow the roof off something or other. All Yale needed in past years to be champion of champions was more football games with Dartmouth.

To Protect Goaltenders

Goaltenders in hockey at last are going to receive some protection. Frank Patrick, managing director of the National Hockey League, has devised a protective area 53 feet wide in front of the net, and no opponent other than the puck-carrier will be allowed to enter that zone. This area will be marked with lines, and there also will be spots placed 10 feet apart in three directions from the net to the first blue line. This will not only protect goalies from charging and interference, but will also permit referees to detect when a goalie's vision has been obscured by interference. Another important ruling calls for a heavy fine on the coach, manager or official of a club who enters the referee's room. Referees are to be well protected this season.

Stanford Chief Threat Now For The Trojans

Fourteen Sophomores on Football Squad Under Coach Thornhill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Nov. 4—Stanford's varsity, a green and youthful team of football players, was finally beaten Saturday; but it still ranks as the coast's best threat to stop victorious University of Southern California.

On a field of mud and water at Seattle, Washington won 6 to 0, from a Stanford team that boasted victories over San Jose Teachers, University of California at Los Angeles, Santa Clara University and a 0-to-0 tie with Northwestern.

On Coach C. E. Thornhill's varsity squad of 33 men, there are 14 sophomores from last year's unbeaten freshmen team, and the keynote of these sophomores is speed. Old grads pronounce them to be the greatest class of football men to enter the university; four have won places with the starting team.

Hamilton at Half

Robert A. Hamilton '36, is the leading contender for right halfback. Schooled at Kiski prep, he is a fast, hard runner, especially good at blocking and pass defense. He has beaten out two veterans, Ken Afflerbaugh '34 and Charles H. White '34, to win his position. Then at left end there is James H. Moscrip '36, another Kiski man, who has established himself as a premier end of the Pacific coast. Opposite him at right end is Alvar A. Norgard '34. There are good substitutes for these positions in Lyle W. Smith '34, Alexander G. Trompas '36, W. Keith Topping '34, and David Packard '34.

Another sophomore, Claude P. Callaway '36, has won the starting assignment at right tackle, taking the place away from Edward B. Lettunich '35. Harry J. Carlson '36, and Jack Holwerda '34, are right tackle replacements.

At left tackle, Bennett H. Palamountain '34, and Robert O. Reynolds '36, are battling it out for first team honors, while Jack A. Drown '34, is closely pursuing the pair.

William F. Bates '34, two-letter veteran, has the snapper-back duties well in his control, although Westley C. Muller '35, a 216-pound man, is pressing him hard. Alfred Brandin '36, another of the Kiski group, and Leland B. Blanchard '34, fill up the squad's allotment of centers.

Corbus Fine Guard

At guard, the Indians are particularly well fortified, with William Corbus '34, an All-America candidate, in front of the field at right guard. His running mate is Robert C. O'Connor '35, at left guard. Walter A. Kite '34, and Bruce M. Tarver '34, are a pair of dependable veterans, while Coach Thornhill may find his maximum offensive powers in Lawrence E. Rouble '36, and Woodward E. Adams '36, sophomore stars from San Francisco.

Three men, Robert H. Grayson '36, Frank Alustiza '36, and Jack N. Hillman '34, divide the fullback job, with Grayson, a brilliant sophomore, having the edge because of his ability at punching the line and his speed and threat in the open field. Hillman is a two-letter veteran, good on defense, and excellent at passing and bucking. Alustiza has been rated the best kicker in the conference, and is a better than average passer and ball carrier.

At right halfback, Robert C. Maentz '34, has played a steady game all season, doing most of the ball carrying, and kicking when Alustiza is not playing. Maentz also does the safety work. Behind him is John A. Reisner '36, exceptionally fast and elusive. Elzo Van Dellen '34, and Paul E. Zaches '35 are capable substitutes.

Sim at Quarterback

William C. Sim '34, All-Coast left half from last year, has been moved to the signal caller's place at quarterback this year, where he has the edge over Earl M. Hoos '36, and George Leedy '36.

Coach C. E. Thornhill, in his first year as successor to Glenn S. "Pop" Warner, has employed the Warner system with some variations of his own. Ernest W. Nevers, pronounced by Warner to be the greatest player he ever coached, is Thornhill's first assistant. As backfield coach, he has polished the Stanford men until Thornhill is at wit's end to name his starting backfield.

Stanford all year has been favored with a rugged defense that has allowed only two touchdowns to cross its goal line. Washington, the only team to defeat the Cardinals, won by two field goals, well placed by William A. Smith '34, Washington star end.

Thornhill and Nevers have redesigned the Warner system for a maximum of power, to the sacrifice of deception. Until the Washington downfall, the Stanford power through the middle of the line and off-tackle appeared the best means of winning the great Pacific Coast game of "Stop Southern California," which has gone undefeated in 27 games.

The Southern California-Stanford clash will occur in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Nov. 11.

Grannis and Guest Renamed by Indoor Polo Association

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Robert A. Grannis and Winston F. C. Guest were reëlected president and vice-president of the Indoor Polo Association of America while four new officers were named at the annual meeting last night.

Col. C. C. Haffner, Chicago, and Elbridge T. Gerry, New York, are the new vice-presidents. Michael G. Phipps was chosen secretary, and J. C. Rathborne, treasurer.

Two committees, the executive and handicap, were appointed as follows:

Executive—Col. J. R. Howlett, Maj. F. A. Vietor, C. M. Carnochan, J. O. Lennon, W. D. Herbert, D. A. MacGrath, Forrester Clark, Lieut. H. W. Kiefer and Gerard S. Smith.

Handicap—Thomas Brady, Lieut.-Col. J. K. Brown, E. B. Hopper, Milton Kornblum, Maj. O. I. Gates, George C. Sherman Jr., Herbert Martin, H. Hunter and H. R. Boyer.

The indoor season starts next month. The metropolitan circuit will function with seven or eight teams competing, games to be played each Saturday at the Squadron A Armory in Manhattan and the Squadron C drill shed in Brooklyn.

Atlantic City has made a bid for the United States championship. New York is also in the field. The nationals were held in Chicago last season.

College Football Results

Aberdeen N. N. 0, Superior T. 0.
Austin 0, Southwestern 0.
Augustana 18, Huron 0.
Buena Vista 19, Western Union 0.
Cape Girardeau T. 22, Springfield T. 13.
Catawba 26, Erskine 2.
Catholic 61, Loyola (Balt.) 6.
Chillicothe B. C. 13, Wentworth 0.
Corpus Christi 19, Westmoreland 13
Cumberland 19, Lambeth 0.
Emporia T. 7, Washburn 6.
Fairmont T. 21, Potomac St. 6.
Iowa Wesleyan 20, St. Ambrose 0
Kansas Wes. 13, Nebraska Wes. 0.
Kirksville T. 39, Penn T. 7.
Lamar J. C. 71, Blinn Mem 0.
Linfield 15, Albany 0.
Loyola (La.) 7, Xavier 0.
McPherson 39, Bethany 0.
Miami 48, Bowdon 0.
Midland 16, Doane 0
Minot Teachers 0, Wahpeton 0.
Miss. State 18 Miss. College 0.
Murray Aggies 25, Connors Ag. 0.
Northwestern T. 0, E. Central T. 0.
Oklahoma M. 24, Chilocco Indians 0.
Omaha 13, Peru T. 0.
Ouachita 14, Magnolia A. and M. 0.
Ozarks 28, Hendrix 0.
Rapid City Mines 12, Dakota Wes. 0.
Rockhurst 21, Central 7.
Sam Houston 19, N. Texas T. 7.
Shepherd 20, Armstrong 0.
St. Benedict's 12, W. Texas T. 7.
Swarthmore 26, Johns Hopkins 7.
S. E. Okla. T. 20, E. Texas T. 0.
S. W. Okla. T. 14, C. Okla T. 6
S. W. Texas T. 7, Trinity 0.
Tarkio 19, William Jewell 6.
W. Tenn. T. 21, Mid. Tenn. T. 6.
Winona T. 25, Eau Claire T. 0.
Yankton 7, Southern Normal 6.

Bradman Scores 200 Runs

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 4 (AP)—Don Bradman, famous test match batsman of Australia, today showed he had lost none of his wizardry at the wickets as he knocked up 200 runs in the Sheffield Shield cricket match between New South Wales and Queensland. Bradman's double century gave New South Wales 494 runs for four wickets in answer to a first innings score of only 183 for Queensland. Bradman holds the first class cricket batting record of 452 runs.

Manera-Reboli Team Leads

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Giovanni Manera, Italy, and Tino Reboli, Newark, N. J., were holding down first place by a two-lap advantage over the second division of four teams in Chicago's thirtieth international six-day bicycle race today. The leaders had covered 1964 miles and 9 laps at the end of the 127th hour. Fifty laps were gained during the jams this morning, bringing the total for the week up to 930. The race will wind up at 12 o'clock tonight.

Yale Party Dec. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 4—Nick Roberts will hold the annual Yale Barn party at his barn Dec. 9. The Yale football team and coaching staff will be the guests of honor and the Yale Bowl will be presented to the "Yale graduate who has won his 'Y' in life."

Arrows Sign McVicar

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American Hockey League today announced the signing of Jack McVicar, former player with the Montreal Maroons. Herb Gardiner, manager of the Arrows, said McVicar is to play right defense for the local club.

Calder Warns Holdouts

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Four holdout members of the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League, Cooney Weiland, Allan Shields, Bill Beveridge, and Danny Cox, must report for practice today and sign their contracts by Monday noon or be suspended, Frank Calder, league president, ruled yesterday.

Lelivelt Signs for 1934

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4 (AP)—Jack Lelivelt, who managed the Los Angeles Baseball Club into the Pacific Coast League championship last season, recently signed a contract for 1934. It was reliably reported Lelivelt was given a wage increase which makes him the highest paid manager in the circuit.

Americans Lose 1 to 0

SWANSEA, Wales, Nov. 4 (AP)—The touring American girls field hockey team today suffered another defeat, bowing to Wales 1 to 0, the only score of the game coming in the first half by Miss Harries, the Welsh captain.

College Soccer Results

Trinity 3, Wesleyan 2.

English Jobless Are Working Out Their Problems

Black Country Miners Form Society for Good Companions

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—While the unemployed in the United States eagerly are anticipating benefits from the National Recovery Act, many of their jobless English brethren, disregarding what they look upon as nostrums of politicians, are seeking their own means of tackling the problems that have followed in the train of unemployment.

This has been molded into the Society of Good Companions, formed some months ago by a group of jobless men in the Black Country of England, an industrial area which has been likened to a combination of Pittsburgh and Scranton, Penna.

These men have heard the cry many times "What can we do for the unemployed?" So they asked themselves the question: "What can we do for a society that does not appear to need us?" The aim of the members of this society, thus, is to devote their efforts to the service of the community and they have united in a resolve to mold their lives in a way that will afford them full opportunity for self-expression.

The movement, which started in Staffordshire and now is making headway in other industrial districts of the country, has aroused great interest in these localities. Clubs and groups have been established in some of the Midland counties where members and their friends can meet and occupy themselves in unpaid services to institutions and individuals that need them. And they have realized the possibility of full and contented lives without full-time jobs and weekly pay envelopes.

Many in a position to help these men have provided club premises and plots of ground for vegetable allotments and gardens. Others, unable to provide these, have contributed money.

Recently Colonel the Master, of Sempill, famous authority on aviation, who is heir to Lord Sempill, flew from London to Staffordshire to attend a conference of the Good Companions, mainly represented by unemployed miners and metal workers. As a result of his visit, a London committee is being formed to interest London and the south of England in the movement and later to assist in organizing it on a nation-wide scale.

Many of these "companions" once were comrades of the trenches, but warfare of any kind now is the thing most remote from their thoughts. Their desire is to see the movement not only firmly established throughout England, but extended to all countries of the world.

Norman Davis Too Busy For Private Business

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP)—Mr. Norman H. Davis, because of his official post as head of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference, has rejected an offer to take charge of the liquidation of the interests of Ivar Kreuger, the late "Match King," it became known today.

Mr. Davis replied that he would be unable to consider private business of any sort until the Arms Conference at Geneva, now in recess, comes to an end.

Vertical Towns Loom in Europe

* * *

Skyscraper Designs Please Younger Architects; Even Recalcitrant France Begins to Go Higher

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Slowly, very slowly, European architects are being converted to the American system of many storied houses. At Berlin, at London, at Antwerp, and at Paris, large edifices which have at least a superficial resemblance to the skyscraper are being erected.

There is still a long way to go before European towns can be compared in this respect to some American towns; but it is noteworthy that advocates of the "vertical town" are pleading for a new conception of architecture in France itself which has hitherto been most recalcitrant.

In the past few years, it is true, a number of books have been published in France which have fulminated against the American ideals of which the skyscraper has been taken to be one of the symbols. Nevertheless, with modifications, the younger school of architects is abandoning the traditional idea of town planning, and is accepting the idea which has found its chief expression in the United States.

The French town is usually composed of small houses which are built around the church and the municipal offices. Usually there are tree-lined avenues, of which the municipality is proud, running round the town, and there are suburbs which in some cases take the form of garden cities on the outskirts.

* * *

The suggestion that the inhabitants of one of the smaller towns could all be lodged in a single building of 20 or 30 stories has been scoffed at. The horizontal town, as distinct from the vertical town, has been regarded as the only form compatible with human dignity.

There is now some change—or at least there are signs of a coming change. In Paris the authorities looked with disfavor upon buildings above a moderate height, and in some quarters in the center have, even in the last few months, obliged builders to demolish additional stories which broke the sky line of the capital.

But some of the new constructions which have been run up on the periphery of Paris are immense barracks ranged round a central square in which are gardens. They are entered by a single gateway by which stands the porter's lodge; but once inside a veritable hive with innumerable doors for the different sections presents itself to the visitor These buildings are little towns in themselves.

If they do not approach in height the larger buildings of New York and Chicago, they are at any rate much higher than is customary. In the Parisian region at Malabry there is a house of 11 floors, and at Drancy there is designed a building of several wings of 15 floors.

Yet there is a difference. The younger architects who favor these larger constructions adopt all sorts of devices which are intended to lighten and brighten the multiple houses. They profess that their object has been to show the possibility of constructing moderately high buildings without sacrificing the aeration of any of the rooms. Their ambition is to permit the sunshine to enter each apartment. Therefore the argument of hygiene, which has hitherto been used against high buildings, is dismissed as irrelevant.

* * *

Æsthetic considerations, it is acknowledged, may militate against the erection of such houses. They cannot be put up anywhere. The site must be carefully chosen, or the contrast with the lower buildings would produce an unpleasant appearance.

On the other hand the economic arguments are weighty. Given a piece of ground for building purposes, the problem might be whether it were preferable to construct 100 small houses or one immense building. Now if there were 100 small houses, to bring to them water, gas, electricity, telephone, and so forth, many miles of canalization would be required. If, on the contrary, the same number of rooms containing the same number of persons were comprised in a single edifice, it is obvious that infinitely less canalization would be necessary. Drainage would also be greatly facilitated by the simple force of gravitation.

Something like a campaign on these lines has been undertaken, of which echoes are to be found in the newspapers and periodicals. There is, as it were, a duel between the conception of the garden city and the conception of modified and moderate skyscrapers.

Doubtless there is room for both conceptions, and doubtless garden cities will continue to be made; but at the same time the innovators will obtain a freer hand in the future to construct multiple-floor buildings, with large open spaces, with balconies and receding stories, and with a large expanse of glass frontage. The change, which will have some influence on social conditions, is one which deserves the closest attention.

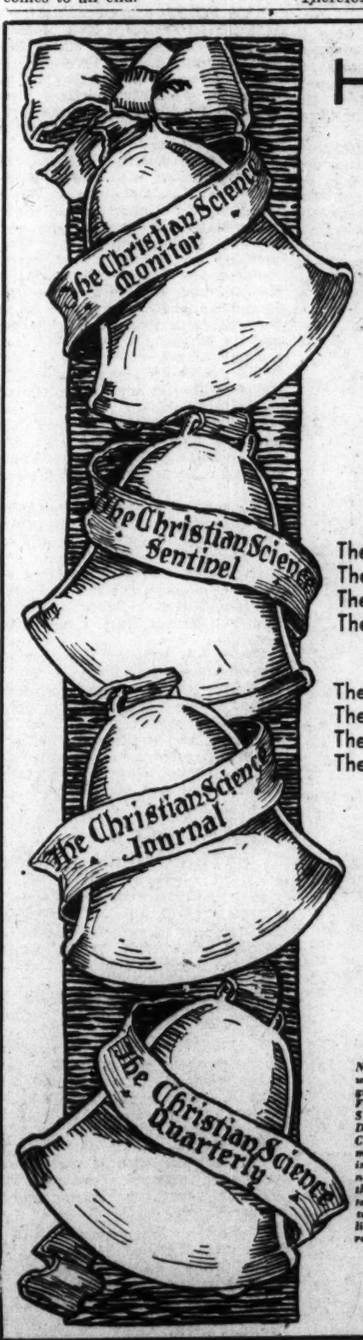
Roosevelt Invited To Speak in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga. — President Roosevelt has been extended a formal invitation from Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia to deliver the Georgia bicentennial address here in November. The invitation was delivered by a special committee appointed by the Governor.

Georgia's bicentennial celebration, which began on Founder's Day, Feb. 12, and will close on Thanksgiving Day, is expected to be fittingly closed with the address by the President in his "part-time" State. The invitation to speak in Savannah was tendered the President last year while he was at his Warm Springs home, and was tentatively accepted.

Governor Talmadge's letter to the President read in part: "Through the coöperation of the state school superintendents of the United States, it is expected that at the hour to be set by you to deliver the bicentennial address at Savannah, the majority of the school children of our country will be assembled in their schools to listen in, and at the close of your address they are to sing 'America,' led by yourself. It is believed between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 boys and girls in the schools of the nation will join with us in Georgia in singing 'America.'"


The Christian Science Monitor
The Christian Science Sentinel
The Christian Science Journal
The Christian Science Quarterly

Have The Joy That Comes from Giving

Have the joy that comes from giving to others something which you know will comfort and cheer them. A gift of Christian Science literature at this season, sent to a friend or acquaintance who needs its ministrations, will bring you the joy of giving in full measure. Use The Christian Science Publishing Society's special offer entitled

An Anniversary Gift

(Available from December 1 - January 31)

(1)

The Christian Science Monitor	1 month	$1
The Christian Science Sentinel	4 issues	
The Christian Science Journal	1 issue	
The Christian Science Quarterly	1 issue (Jan.)	

(2)

The Christian Science Monitor	3 months	$2
The Christian Science Sentinel	4 issues	
The Christian Science Journal	1 issue	
The Christian Science Quarterly	1 issue (Jan.)	

This combination is called the Anniversary Gift because it comes at a time when The Christian Science Publishing Society is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding; the 25th anniversary of the Monitor, and the opening of the new Publishing House.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
Boston, Massachusetts A-1

Inclosed is $..... Please send Anniversary Gift No. 1. ☐

Please send Anniversary Gift No. 2. ☐

and announcement card to:

Name .....

Address .....

Donor's Name .....

Donor's Address .....

NOTE: No change will be made in the gift except that the French, German, Scandinavian or Dutch Heralds of Christian Science may be substituted in place of the Journal and instead of the English Quarterly any one of the translated Quarterlies will be sent on request.

France Pauses Atop Wave of Nationalism

(Continued from Page 1)

United States struggles in the course of an experiment which is regarded by many European observers as amounting to a virtual revolution, France continues to enjoy the benefits of a liberal parliamentary régime, which if somewhat unstable, appears none the less to be fairly permanent.

This picture, though accurate as far as it goes, is not complete, however. Both economically and politically, certain forces have operated to spoil the harmony of the scene. The most recent manifestation of this is revealed in the statistics of French foreign trade for the first eight months of 1933, which have just been issued. These figures show a dizzying fall in France's exports and a corresponding rise in its unfavorable trade balance.

Sale of French goods abroad, which amounted to more than 50,000,000,000 francs in 1929, fell in 1930 to 42,835,221,500 francs and declined still more in 1931 to 30,435,794,000 francs. Last year exports totaled only 19,693,236,000 francs. Thus in four years French exports suffered a fall of more than 30,000,000,000 francs.

What is considered a still more serious sign is that exports for the first eight months of 1933 show a continued decline of about 10 per cent under last year, while figures for the general French industrial situation show a measurable improvement over the same period of 1932.

These figures represent a situation which is extremely grave for the French exporting industries, and the national association which represents the vast majority of exporters has made it clear to the Government in a recent letter that many of these industries will be unable to survive if there is not some improvement very soon. The same thing applies with almost equal force to the so-called "luxury trades" of France. For the very marked decrease in the number of foreign tourists, upon whom these trades were largely dependent for their profits, has been a hard blow to an important section of French commerce.

Thus French economy, which owes its relatively prosperous position to a policy of protectionism which has allowed it to keep its prices above the abnormally low levels of its neighbors, is now showing signs of breaking down as a result of that same excessive economic nationalism. The recent change in the French quota policy, designed to enable France to arrange its import restrictions on a basis of reciprocity, and eventually to lead to a more liberal form of protectionism, evidences the growing feeling that something must be done.

Politically, French policy has been overshadowed by the rise of Hitlerism in Germany, with its implied threat to French security—at least in French opinion—and at the same time there has been a growing belief in France that the League of Nations, which has constituted the pivotal point in French foreign policy, has been undeniably weakened by recent world events, particularly in the Far East. These two factors have motivated a revival of nationalism in France which has shown itself in several unexpected places, notably in the ranks of the French Socialist Party. A number of Socialist deputies have broken with Marxian internationalism to the extent that they advise the building up of "order" and "authority" within the nation first, and then extending this state of order to the international community.

In general it may be concluded that while certain sections of French public opinion in the face of present European unrest share the view voiced recently by Marshal Lyautey: "Show your strength and avoid the necessity of using it," these extreme nationalistic sections are in the minority in France today. A much more representative view is that expressed by M. Daladier when as Minister of War he inspected the system of French frontier fortifications: "Let us," he said in effect, "take every possible defensive precaution against invasion, but let us continue to collaborate with the other nations in the effort to strengthen peace through understanding."

The same sentiment is beginning to prevail in regard to French economic policy. It was accurately summed up in a recent article by Gaston Bonnaure, a Radical deputy, as follows:

"To say that we are compelled to organize our economy nationally is not to seek a solution in an exasperated nationalism. I believe that there is no final solution to present problems except an international solution. . . . Just as, after the failure of the general protocol of 1924, Briand sought, in the Locarno system, to set up a network of particular pacts whose eventual unification would one day produce the great general pact, so today it is out of the coördination of national organizations that there will come an international solution; it is out of the simultaneous but separate organization of national economies that the international economic order will surely arise, with the natural evolution of events."

World's Fair to Reopen In 1934, Officials Decide

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—The nation's biggest show—A Century of Progress—will stage its encore next year provided necessary legislation is obtained. The World's Fair Association, the organization that made possible the exposition this year, yesterday voted unanimously to reopen the show on Chicago's lake front in 1934.

Details and the date are yet to be worked out, but Mr. Rufus Dawes, president of the fair, said he anticipated little difficulty in obtaining legislation to permit the reopening. The ultra-modernistic fair, its gaudy colors and unique architecture with its buildings jammed with the marvels of a modern world, has wielded the greatest drawing power of any exposition ever held on the American continent.

Gale Settles Ether Flight

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Instead of soaring toward the stratosphere today Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle and Maj. Chester L. Fordney were safe on the ground in Chicago, a menacing wind having led to another postponement of the balloon ascension a few hours before the scheduled takeoff.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 232 West 2nd St., Arlington Place Tel. 3-1723 9-10 a. m. and 6-7 p. m. daily.

NRA For CLEAN heat REPUBLIC COKE REPUBLIC RETAIL YARD-7-3965

BEN COVINGTON DAN MOSS
COVINGTON, ELLIOTT & MOSS, Inc.
COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
2300 AVENUE G. SOUTH Phone 4-1288

Sloss Coke and Best Grades Domestic Coal
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5248

SOUTHERN • DAIRIES
PASTEURIZED MILK and DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
PHONE 4-2216

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
J. D. BOYCE MGR.
MAIN OFFICE Phone 3-4321
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

BUY A Ford V-8
ADAMSON MOTOR CO.
5TH AVE. at 18th St. 3-9121

ELECTRIK MAID
Bakery—Delicatessen—Lunch
1104 SO. 12TH ST. 1014 SO. 20TH ST
Phones 4-1785—7-5871
"WE NOW DELIVER"

MAGIC CITY BEAUTY SHOP
"Special prices on permanent waves the rest of the season."
PHONE 4-9639 1927½-2ND AVE. N

MOBILE

Compliments of
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
107 Government St., Mobile, Ala.

HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

Capitol Clothing Store
Suits, Overcoats, Hats
Furnishings and Shoes
55 Years Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Bradenton Hardware Co.
A large variety of Oil and Wood Heaters, also Cooking Stoves.
12TH ST. AND SEABOARD TRACKS

FORT LAUDERDALE

*Northern Electric Co. Inc.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
*Radios and RADIO REPAIRING
218 S. ANDREWS AVE. Phone 1

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
Kickernick Underthings
for Women and Children

"CANADA DRY" "There Is One Near You"

WHIDDONS
"JACKSONVILLE'S LEADING GROCER"
38 Stores in Jacksonville
BEST PRICES—SERVICE COUPONS
Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
at
LOVETT'S GROCETERIA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

JACOBS JEWELERS, Inc.
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and China
LAURA AND ADAMS STREETS

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

WHITE BELT LAUNDRY
7 Distinct Services—Dry Cleaning
Reasonable Prices
Phone Edge 1568

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
Complete Quality Food Store
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

Weidman's Garage and Service Station
General repairing, ignition, generator, starter and battery service
Texaco and Sunoco Gasoline
93 S. W. 8TH STREET Phone 3-3027

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
ALL CLASSES OF LAUNDERING AND RUG CLEANING
Phone 33148

Smart Hats Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

Phone 31804
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON 1455 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Proprietress MIAMI, FLA.

In Your Neighborhood
Jurcit's BAKERY
463 W. Flagler 1225 W. Flagler
23 N. E. First 241 N. W. Fifth
2140 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
LITTLE RIVER MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS—VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2nd. Ave. Little River, Fla.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

SINCLAIR
Gas and Motor Oils
19TH ST. and N. E. 2ND AVE.
SERVICE AS YOU LIKE IT
GOODYEAR Tires and Tubes

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
JOSEPH SARBACHER
446 N. E. 64th Street, Miami, Florida
Edge. 1131-M

PHONE 2-2714
POLLYANNA BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Wave Specialists
G. W. "JACK" PENMAN, Manager
304 N. E. FIRST ST.

Penton's Service Station
Cities Service Gasoline
Hood Tires and Tubes
ELEVATED GREASE RACK
CRANK CASE SERVICE
Phone 2-7729 3400 N. E. Second Avenue

Shenandoah Beauty Shoppe
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample parking space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 2-0412
MIAMI, FLORIDA

LLOYD PRINTING MIAMI
"Red Seal" quality. Personal and Business Stationer—Form Printing Office and Plant
605 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743
Established 1914

Alterations Men's Ties
LOYOLA DAVIS
Designer of Smart Apparel
Apt. 205, 218 N. W. 15th Ave. Ph. 2-5053

BILTMORE CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality Work Prompt Service
Phone 2-1544 43 N. E. 38th St.

GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Biscayne Bldg. Ground Floor
Hand Insurance Agency
ALL FORMS OF INSURANCE
902 Realty Board Bldg., Miami, Fla.
329 N. E. 1st Ave. Ph. 2-8635

ORLANDO

FINLEY PIONEER PAINT COMPANY
Established 1887
FINEST PAINTS AND VARNISHES
WALL PAPER
82 East Pine Street, Orlando, Florida

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

Do you Really know ORLANDO?
It is the most beautiful small city in the United States
The Gladstone Apartments
Modern, Attractive, Steam Heated, Furnished Apartments. Centrally Located—Every Convenience, Electric Refrigerators.
"Home" in the south at less cost than maintaining your home in the north.
Write to The Gladstone Apartments, Orlando, Florida, for further information.

ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
at One Stop
NORTH ORANGE AVE.

Shop at Sears
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
N. Orange Avenue at Washington
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

FRANCES SLATER
San Juan Hotel Building, Orlando, Florida
An unusual collection of Smart Gowns, Wraps and Sports Clothes
Exclusive but not expensive

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3178

FOSGATES
Big Food Market
No customer too large or too small.
COR. W. AMELIA AND R. R.
ORLANDO, FLA.

PURCELL COMPANY
Furniture—Clothing
We Furnish the Home We Clothe the Family
301-15-17 WEST CHURCH STREET
Hear Purcell's Quartet over WDBO every Friday night.

FLORENCE BEAUTY SHOP
ARTISTIC HAIR SHAPING
"EVERA" Permanent Waving
"BELCANO" Facials
Hair Tinting
24 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE

SARASOTA

HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SERVICE
ATLAS TIRES AND BATTERIES
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
COR. MAIN AND OSPREY Tel. 2887

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & STOKES, Inc.
BROKERS
Sarasota, Florida

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH.
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Buy Your Gifts NOW!
Use Our Hold-for-Christmas Plan
Pay a Small Deposit, Balance Later
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
Tampa Stock Farms
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Whittemore's
OIL PASTE SHOE POLISH
Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
C. S. UNGER, Manager
408 TAMPA ST.

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Essrig's
BIG FRANKLIN ST. TAMPA, FLORIDA
Florida's Largest Exclusive Dress Fabric Store

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY ONIE AVEI LEE MAIS

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN and BOYS
308 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE
PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1641, 8-12 DAILY

Good morn-ing every bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

Ponce de Leon Beauty Shoppe
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving—All lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
WE TRY TO PLEASE

INSURANCE of All Kinds
RHODES LOCKHART
Lockhart Real Estate and Insurance Co.
Tel. Main 4652

HATS for AUTUMN
Have your hat made to order, "just as you desire it," of any of the leading materials and in any color at $3.50 and up.
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO Also Remodeling Hats at $1.00
401-402 NORRIS BUILDING

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

W. O. PIERCE DAIRY
Certified Milk
Grade A Raw Milk
Day Old Eggs
1201 W. Peachtree St. Ph. Hemlock 8700
CHAMBLEE, GA. CHEROKEE 2213

THE WHOLE WORLD
is hurrying to return to quality
Muse's never left it!
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.
"The style center of the south"
PEACHTREE, WALTON, BROAD

MACON

TIP TOP TEA ROOM
You'll Enjoy Our Home Cooking
Luncheons, Teas, and Dinners at Reasonable Prices
First National Bank Bldg., Macon, Ga.

DRY CLEANING Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000
The METRO STUDIOS
Photographers
572½ Cherry St., Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

The STAR LAUNDRY
Complete Family Service
RUG AND DRY CLEANING
BAY and BARNARD STS. Ph. 5113

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
RCA Radiotrons
G. E. Electric Refrigerators
F. E. DAVIS
SHOE REPAIRING
Work called for and delivered.
CORNER WATERS AVE. and 31ST STS.
Phone 9424

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH (Continued)

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Solicited

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ICE
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC. Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Louis G. Ratcliff, Inc.
Flowers
431 South Tryon Street

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

EDDY D. FIELD, REALTOR
1019 S. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles OR. 1291
Specializing in Los Angeles and Beverly Hills SALES, EXCHANGES, RENTALS, INSURANCE
It will pay you to investigate our PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SERVICE to secure maximum rentals with minimum expense and vacancies on your properties. Write for complete details.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners. 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. CR. 4101.

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LONSDALE APARTMENTS
LOS ANGELES—Singles and doubles, attractively furnished; real home atmosphere; night service; private ownership. 629 So. Serrano, near Wilshire Blvd. Phone FEderal 0719.

FOR LEASE

CHARMING waterfront house for lease; 4 bedrooms, 4 baths; exceptional furnishings; 2-car garage; beautiful tropical planting; low season rental. Mrs. E. L. N., 1220 Fillmore St., Hollywood, Fla.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave.; large, warm rooms, running water, opposite The Mother Church; elevator; very desirable. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022, MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES : TRADE MARKS
Designed and Executed
ISAAC BONNER, 5234 Nottingham Road
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Pleasant rooms in quiet home with board; Christian Scientists preferred. Longwood 9034.

MARSHFIELD HILLS, MASS.—HOME SURROUNDINGS; room and board offered to kind, elderly woman; modernized sunny old house, quiet street, good neighborhood; one in family; pleasant and comfortable; references exchanged. Address P. O. Box 12.

PRIVATE HOME, finest section of Lexington, Mass., very lovely view; 2 rooms singly or together; $6 and $4; meals if desired; new house; very unusual and quaint, delightful and comfortable place to live. CHARLES M. WILLIS, Lex. 1114-W; references exchanged.

ROXBURY, MASS., 19 Fenno St. — Large, sunny rooms, newly decorated; real home for 2 or 3 people, with home cooking.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS., 73 Mt. Vernon St.—Ideal home for elderly people; large, sunny rooms, suitable for couples; tray service if desired. Call Parkway 0676.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE, sunny room, good outlook, for one or two. 8 Cumberland Street, Suite 18, Boston. Ken. 9854 before 5 p. m.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Opposite The Mother Church, overlooking Parkway—Permanent or transient accommodations. MRS. EDWARD A. SYMMONDS.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester Street, vicinity Coolidge Corner—Attractive rooms in select house; home atmosphere; transients or permanent guests. Long. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 43 Summit Ave.—Cozily furnished rooms, fine view, at $5; others at $3 and $4; near Coolidge Corner. Aspinwall 8409.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large, sunny room, private bath, in modern apartment; 5 minutes from Harvard Square; can be had by Protestant, American gentleman. Call Univ. 1630.

N. Y. C., 207 W. 70th—Large room in newly decorated apartment; river view; $10, single $5. 96; excellent location. ROUZEE (10-A).

N. Y. C. (83 B'way)—Outside; large, sunny, double, private shower, etc.; clean, quiet, refined surroundings; $10 weekly. Tra. 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 342 West 71st—Comfortable double room with kitchenette and piano; elevator, steam heat. SULLIVAN, Apt. 10.

ROXBURY, MASS. — Furnished room or apartment, private home, kitchen privileges or board; oil heat; references exchanged. Gar. 4068.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., The Superior, 151 Central Ave.—Rooms with or without kitchenette; reasonable rates; open all year. F. W. TOLLES, Owner. CHARLOTTE A. LANE, Mgr.

REAL ESTATE

NEW BOSTON, N. H.
FOR SALE—Fine old colonial house, beautifully paneled; high elevation, wonderful view; plenty of land and fruit trees; excellent skiing; suitable for summer home. Apply to owner, G. HOLDEN GREENE, 92 South St., Bridgewater, Mass. Tel. 546.

FOR SALE—In very best residential section of Charleston, S. Car.; house, two blocks from Fort Sumter Hotel and Battery, at sacrifice; price $8000. MRS. MARIA T. HALSEY, 4 Legare St.

FOR SALE—6-room modern bungalow; garage, henhouse, fruits; acre; clear; price $5500 or trade for Orlando, Fla., home. KENNEY, 205 Travers, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

YOUR property in California given careful personal attention for small charge; taxes, assessments and other matters covered; correspondence invited; bank references. CHARLES SUMNER KENT, 1145 N. Larrabee, West Hollywood, Calif.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Limited Number of
Small Homelike Apartments
$29 to $60
Electric Refrigerators
Janitor Service
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A Clearway St., Boston
KENmore 0682

MAKE IT A POINT

● To inspect the Roosevelt apartments. Look at the large, airy rooms that are all outside. Note the splendidly equipped kitchenettes . . . a gas range that *invites* cooking . . . an electric refrigerator and other conveniences. The apartments are homey, well arranged and up-to-date. You can get one room, with in-a-door beds, kitchenette and dinette for as little as $40. Also 2, 3, 4 rooms at attractive rentals. Nordblom Management. The Roosevelt, 21 Forsyth Street, Boston, in the Fenway. Tel. KENmore 6178.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON—Two-room suite, furnished or unfurnished, opposite The Mother Church overlooking park; reasonable rates. HOTEL MINERVA, 214 Huntington Ave.

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Brampton Manor Apts., 1017 Jefferson Ave., new 1933 Frigidaire; no meter deposits; quiet residential section; walking distance to beach; rents reasonable.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 1218 Virginia Ave.—My duplex apt., beautifully furnished; 3 bedrooms, 2nd floor, living quarters, 1st floor; laundry, concrete basement; steam heat, garage.

HOUSES FURNISHED

DUXBURY, MASS.—For rent 5 to 7 months, Cape Cod cottage, 8 rooms and bath, attractively and comfortably furnished, furnace heat, gas, electricity; ideal location for rest and study. R. F. D. #10. Tel. Duxbury 131.

TO RENT—Five-room bungalow and garage. 804 34th Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS — $65, 7-room duplex house, all improvements; best residential street; nice yard and surroundings. Tel. Univ. 0462 or evenings Univ. 8672.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.
TO LET—Large sunny house, in perfect order; good neighborhood; handy to churches, schools and cars; reasonable rent. Jam. 0726.

NEWTON HOUSE FOR RENT
A comfortable home in beautiful residential section, near every convenience, 8 chambers, 2 baths, library, 2-car garage, oil heat. Phone West Newton 2159-R (Mass.).

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Upper suite, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, hot water heat, garage; rent $50; 5 minutes to trains. Tel. Wellesley 1419-W.

5-ROOM cottage, garage; Christian Scientists preferred; $15; near Springfield. Lock Box 6, Suffield, Conn.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE — Two rooms, nicely furnished, Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 1239 Little Bldg., Boston.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACRES"—Small home for children needing special care; trained, experienced workers in charge. Address South Lincoln, Mass., or telephone Wayland 194-5.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

PAYING GUESTS

MIAMI, FLA.—Rooms in quiet, refined home in beautiful section near church; Christian Scientists preferred. 343 N. E. 27th St.

WINTER HOME
Would like guests in comfortable home or would rent completely furnished and equipped with privilege of operating tea room if desired; good servants available; terms modest. The Bonnie Wee Tea Cottage, Aiken, So. Carolina.

RESORTS

FOR RENT, my attractive 5-room guest house suitable 2 or 3 persons; exclusive residential district, Coconut Grove (Miami, Fla.); furnished or unfurnished, season or yearly; garage, unusually beautiful grounds; best of references required. Write MRS. KIRK MUNROE, 3760 Leafy Way, Coconut Grove, Fla., or telephone Porter 0021-J, Cambridge, Mass.

HELP WANTED — MEN

EXPERIENCED man (white) for part time cleaning; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box E-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, responsible young woman, Christian Scientist preferred, to take infant out in pram. MRS. SEELY, Kenmore 4171 (Boston).

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, add to your income selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards to friends, neighbors, etc.; excellent commission. ROYAL CROWN, 78 Summer St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FREESMAN, cylinders, two-colors, Kellys, Simplex Verticals, desires position; expert halftone and color; will go any place, pay own fare. Box T-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A-1 BURROUGHS bookkeeper desires position with reliable Boston firm; excellent banking and commercial experience. Box T-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION - HOUSEKEEPER to manage household; can drive; $28 weekly. MRS. MABEL S. CLARK, P. O. Box 4, West Hartford, Conn.

NURSERY governess, Canadian, experienced all ages; city preferred. Write Box N-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REFINED young lady, Protestant, desires position as housekeeper in nice home, preferably with one or two people. Tel. Mystic 0328 (Medford, Mass.).

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, college education, exceptional background; interview desired. MARIE LOUISE FORSTER, Hanlon Ave., Queens Village, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-4167.

UNENCUMBERED, cheerful, middle-aged, practical attendant would like position as housekeeper for widower or elderly couple. VERNA J. CLYDE, 2038 Columbus Ave., Roxbury, Mass.; Endicott 7172.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2713.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1½ a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

POST WANTED

GERMANY—Designer seeks post.—Entwerfer u. Techniker im Schmuckgewerbe in ungekündigter, leitender Stellg., kunstgewerbl. gebildet, gute Eigenschaften für Graphik, Reklamefach, wünscht Fähigkeiten zu erweitern. Evtl. Möglichkeit einer Beteiligung od. späteren Übernahme eines Geschäftes. Box 83, The Christian Science Monitor, U. d. Linden 59 A, Berlin NW.

BERLIN—Beginner desires post in Berlin as English and French correspondent, stenographer, typist, matriculated. HILDEGARD EIFLER, Berlin-Mahlsdorf, Buddestr. 7.

SINGING TEACHER

PARIS—Madame Jeanne PELLETIER, 83 Boulevard Magenta; singing teacher; soloist classic concerts; coaches for classic and modern repertoire; French, English, Italian, German.

TO LET

FIESOLE, 8 Minutes from Piazza, Via Montecceri 7, Villino—6 furnished rooms, loggia, terraces, running water, electric light, large garden, wonderful view. Apply Villa Tempestini, Via Dupré 20.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

READY-MADE SUITS FOR BOYS
Sale Direct From Stock
Smith & Nielsen
First Floor
Kobmagergade 22
Tel. 11.194

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING
Evening Gowns, Afternoon Frocks, Children's Frocks and Coats.
Anne M. Ferdinandsen
St. Mollevej 5 Tel. Amager 3316x

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
Henrik Steffensvej 2 Tel. Vester 3059

"ACACIA"
FLOWERS
Falkonsralle 1. Tel. Central 4236
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

FRANCE

PARIS

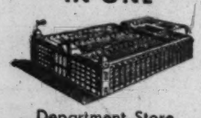
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
1, Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Continental Europe, Africa, Australia

GERMANY

BERLIN

60
SPECIALTY STORES IN ONE



Department Store
N. ISRAEL
Berlin C2 • Spandauer Strasse – Königstrasse

FISH MONGERS
FLUSS- u. SEEFISCHE,
MUSCHELN
Krebse
Lieferant erster Häuser
HANS LÖFFLER
Inh. Johanna Löffler
Berlin C. Zentral-Markthalle,
Reihe 4. Stand 204 und 151
Fernspr. E 2 Kupfergraben 3690
u. D 2 Weidendamm 3474

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE HOME MANUFACTURER
40 Tischlermeister zeigen ihre solide Handwerksarbeit in reicher Auswahl in der Verkaufsgemeinschaft Berliner Tischlermeister
Molkenmarkt 5

AMERICAN LAWYER
BENJAMIN WOLF
706 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.
RECHTSBEISTAND
DEUTSCHER ABKUNFT
mit mehr als 25 jähriger Praxis in Bundes- und Staatsgerichten

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 63 Tel. D 6 Wedding 0789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

BUTCHERS
Rind- u. Schweineschlächterei
Feine Fleisch- u. Wurstwaren
Richard Krüger
Fleischermeister
Tempelhof, Berliner Str. 159
Zweiggeschäft: Berliner Str. 36
Tel. F 6 Baerwald 2755

ALBRECHT-DÜRER-HAUS
nur Berlin, Kronenstr. 18
Geschenke für Kinder u. Erwachsene
Gifts for Children and Adults

Ladies' Gowns and Coats
DAMENKLEIDER und MÄNTEL
in eleganter und einfacher Ausführung
liefert ohne Zwischenspesen billigst
FRAU MIERAU
Halensee, Joachim Friedrichstr. 43. v. 1
Tel. J 7 Hochmeister 6341

CANNED GOODS—MILL PRODUCTS
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schöneberg: Kolonnenstr. 48-49
Gotenstr. 72
Siemensstadt: Quellweg 27
Tel. G 1 Stephan 6413 u. Fraunhofer 2329
Haselhorst: Gartenfelderstr. 99/101
Tel. C 7 Spandau 9657
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

Pelze — Furs
E. van Eerten
TEL. J 2 OLIVA 487
Kaiserallee 22, Ecke Trautenaustr
KONSERVIERUNGS-ANNAHME

OLD ENGLAND
(L. Bahlsen)
HERREN-AUSSTATTUNGEN
Spez.: Oberhemden
Friedrichstr. 100 am Bhf. Friedrichstr.
Tel. A 6 Merkur 7723
MEN'S HOSIERY

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK Kleist Str. 26a

FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität Goblins

Möbel-Kamerling
N Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr
Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzimmer, Küchen
Zurückgenommene Zimmer unter Preis
Polier-, Beiz- und Polstermöbel-Werkstätten
Cassaverkauf, auch Teilzahlung
—Furniture, also Suites—

BRANDENBURG

OFFICE ACCESSORIES
Büro- und Schreibwaren
Buchbinderei—Druckerei
HCH. PFEIL NACHF.
Inh. Fr. Heinroth
Brandenburg/Havel Hauptstr. 61

DRESDEN

GOWNS-COATS-COSTUMES
to measure and ready made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moszinsky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider / Mäntel / Kostüme

FRANKFURT a/M.

Department Stores
ALLES SCHÖNE
Alles Neue
in nur guten Qualitäten
finden Sie preiswert stets bei
SCHNEIDER
das neuzeitliche grosse Kaufhaus
Frankfurt a.M., Zeil, Ecke Stiftstrasse

HAMBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 34 77 12, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
HAMBURGER HOF—Room 249
Entrance: Gr. Bleichen 16

Möbelhaus Neckermann
Hamburg Grindelallee 1 (near Dammtor)
Tel. Hansa 7323
Complete Home Furnishing
Good style Best references
Free delivery and placing of furniture.

LAUNDRY, free delivery
MAX LÖHNER'S
Dampfwaschanstalt "Edelweiss"
Bramfelder Str. 112
Tel. B 8 2388 and B 8 2446
Linen by weight, also ironed

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
KARL ZASS & CO.
HERRENKONFEKTION
HAMBURG: Mönckebergstr. 31
BARMBECK: Hamburgerstr. 82
ALTONA: Schulterblatt 111
ALTONA: Reichenstr. 18

GERMANY

HAMBURG
(Continued)

COAL *COKE*
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steintor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

LINGERIE
WILH. E. WILD
Neuerwall 50
SPEZIALHAUS
FÜR DAMENWÄSCHE
Taschentücher. Decken usw.

Printing Office
GEBRÜDER HOESCH
Brandsende 10-14 Tel. 327901/02
Ausführung aller
Druck- und Buchbindearbeiten
für den Privat- und Geschäftsbedarf

Dress and Mantle Makers
WERKSTÄTTEN
FÜR MODERNE DAMENBEKLEIDUNG
Ia Arbeit - Billige Preise
English spoken On parle Français
FRAU SCHMUSER-BUSCHBAUM
Heinrich Barthstr. 19 Tel. 55 67 98

HANNOVER

COAL DEALERS
KOHLEN
Koks-Briketts-Grudekoks
Friedrich. Dannenberg
Marienstrasse 9 Telefon 83484

Cabinet Makers
HEINRICH SEEBACH
Tischlermeister
Mech. Kunst-, Bau- u. Möbeltischlerei
Marschnerstrasse 17 Tel. 39 205

MAGDEBURG

Linens - Cottons - Trousseaux
Peter Georg Palis
Otto v. Guerickestr. 97 Tel. 31271/72
WANTS TO SEE YOU!

PLAUEN i. V.

Elektrisches Sicherungsmaterial
Spez.: Sicherungspatronen, Paßschrauben, Stöpselköpfe
Elektra G.m.b.H.
Karlstrasse 6
— Fuses —

SCHWEIDNITZ i. Schl.

GINGERBREAD
A. FREYTAG
Bögenstr. 3. Honigkuchenfabrik
empfiehlt delikate Spezialitäten:
Wonnehappen ½ kg RM 2.-, Schweidnitzer Bissen ½ kg RM 1.40, Honigkuchen Mischung ½ kg RM 1.40 in ¼ u. ½ kg gepackt

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
S. WIJNBERG
Roelof Hartplein 13. Phone 22580
PIANOS *RADIO*

ROTTERDAM

THE DRAPERY SHOP
MISS ROEST
W. VAN ZUYLENSTRAAT 1
Underwear for each climate and season. Gloves, Stockings, Socks, Household Linen, Baby Outfits. Agent: Mrs. J. P. Peeters, for The Hague and environs, Havenkade 52a, Scheveningen.

THE HAGUE

PH. SPECHT GRYP
ZEESTRAAT 66 The Hague
Phone 113920. Post-giro No. 172440
ALL INSURANCE Life Insurance
Information Without Charge

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"
ROBES—COATS—FURS
Lange Voorhout 50 52
The Hague Phone 110613

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
SANDIG-LÜDGEN
Furs - Pelteryen
157 Laan v. Meerdervoort. Tel. 335231

ITALY

FLORENCE

LARGE STEAM LAUNDRY and IRONING ESTABLISHMENT
CESARE BELLUCCI
Via Faentina 192 Florence
Telephone 50.001
Grand Prix and Gold Medal
Florence, London, Paris, Brussels
Chemical Cleaning. Plate and Linen for Hire

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ÖSTBYE
N Slotsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to all parts of the world
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

HELGE K. MOE
Ladies' Hairdressing
Arbinsgt. 1 Telephone 46606

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
Drottninggatan 38. Tel. N. 18558

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

MIMOSA
FLORISTS
3 Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
Tel. 117022

GUSTAF ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 673380, 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Fripps Otto de Rose Soap

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Parfumerie
Antoinette W. Nording
Established 1896
Birgerjarlsgatan 16
Hamngatan 12
Kungsgatan, Centrums Ljusgard

PERSSONS
YARNS
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10

SWITZERLAND

AROSA

Children's Home and Private School
FREUDENBERG
Propr. J. Schaeppi Tel. 296

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
Marktgasse - Amthausgasse
CHILDREN'S TOYS
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

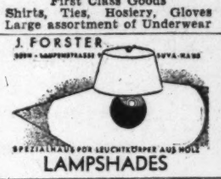
Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.

Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Pasquier
BERN ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 6
Ladies' Costumes, Frocks and Underwear
LADIES' COATS
CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Gentlemen's Outfitters
Zwygart
Bern
Kramgasse 55
First Class Goods
Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves
Large assortment of Underwear

J. FORSTER



LAMPSHADES

Speciality House
for all Toilet Requisites
and Beauty Products
GRAND PARFUMERIE
"MILLE FLEURS"
Marktgasse 17
TEL. 34.939 I. SALZMANN

COURTURE
DE PREMIER ORDRE
High Class Dressmaking
Madame R. Scheidegger-Mosimann
Rue de l'Hopital 3 Tel. 28.121

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family

M. ZEENDER
Waisenhausplatz 6, 1 St.
Modern Wool and Silk Materials
Inexpensive Silk Remnants
for Needlework
Lampshades, Ties, Bags

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
Kramgasse 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

FIRST CLASS MILLINERY
Volkmann - Reinhard
Schwanengasse 4

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Flower Shop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. 23.405

KARL RIESTERER
Kramgasse 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes—Repairs

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

BERGER - STALDER
Au Départ
Bern, Spitalgasse 33.
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites. Repairs

CONFISERIE RYSER
CONFECTIONERY
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

BIEL

THE QUALITY HOUSE
LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
Mass Atelier
High Quality, moderately priced

MODES ANNELISE
Centralplatz 51, First Floor
Tel. 43.09

GENEVA

COUTELLERIE DE L'ILE
L. FONTAINE
12 Quai des Moulins 12
CHRISTOFLE JEWELLERY

TAXIS-ACCELERES
et
VOITURES LOCATION
Garage Hoffer
73 Bd. de la Cluse Tel. 44.333

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELEINE
Mme. V. RENAUD
Toutes les laines ses explications gratuites
Wools of all colours and qualities
Instructions given free
1 Rue du Vieux College. Tel. 45.991

MAISON TRABOLD
COAL OFFICE
MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 48.318

QUALITY GROCERIES
and DRUGSTORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

LAUSANNE

Coal Wood Gazoil
PACHE & RUCHONNET
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907 and 22.908
Lausanne et Renens Depot de commandes Magasin Caprez, Place St. Francois, Pully: Epicerie Pache-Jaton, Ave. du Tirage.

LAUSANNE
8 Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear; Novelties
Specialities
Maison fondée en 1857
Paillettaz S.A.

NEUCHATEL

GUYE-ROSSELET
Rue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie—Parapluies
Articles de voyage
Reparations
Leather Goods, Umbrellas, Repairs

ST. GALLEN

CARPETS
LINOLEUM
COVERS
E. Kretz
POSTSTR. 17 ST GALLEN
Large assortments

BOOKS
OF ALL KINDS
Apply for particulars
FEHR — BOOKSELLER
Schmidgasse 16

Say it with Flowers
G. PANELLA'S
FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 2
Tel. 2887

MÉNAGÈRE A.G.
Neugasse 49 Tel. 23.69
High Class Business for House
Kitchenware and Household Goods

STUTTGART

Oetinger
G.m.b.H.
Das Spezialhaus für
MÄNTEL u. KLEIDER
Königstr. 46, Mittnachtbau
COATS and GOWNS

THUN

Buy Your Christmas Presents
CHILDREN'S TOYS
and
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES
at
M. LEOPOLD, LAUITOR

SWITZERLAND

VEVEY

Antiques
Silver and Gold Articles
C. DICK, S.A.
Tel. 133. 2 Rue du Centre
Fabrication *Repairs*

ZURICH

RENNWEGTOR

HAUSMARKE

C. Zellweger & Cie
Drapery Novelties
Tel. 32.624

MODE DE PARIS
Elegant Hats
Furs, Jackets and Mantles
Repairs Done by Specialist
F. & C. BLISS
Waaggasse 7 b/Paradeplatz

DICK—STREBEL
Hohlstrasse 361
COAL and WOOD
Tel. 52.861
(Ask for Mr. Guldener)

HANS LOCHER & CO.
Münsterhof 13
Founded 1822
Fancy Leather Goods, Trunks for Motor Cars. All travelling requisites.

GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
Marktgasse—Ecke Rindermarkt
Gentlemen's Outfitter
Chapellier Chemisier

FURS (PELZE)
Jackets and Mantles from the simplest to the finest, at very moderate prices.
Remodelling and Repairs
MRS. FREY-SCHALLER, Schifflände 24 I

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS
Ladies' Outfitters
76 ST. GEORGE'S STREET
CAPE TOWN
Retail Agents for
All Celes Garments
Country Life Wear
Jantzen Bathing Suits

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and
Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone Cen. 4004, Cape Town, Box 868

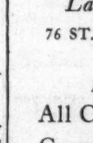
A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor mades to measure.
26 Church St. Tel. 2360 Cen.

Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

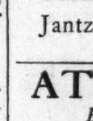
For Life, Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
106/110 St. George's Street Tel. Cen. 5555
The Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.

FLATS TO LET
WINCHESTER MANSIONS
CAPE TOWN
Beach Road, Sea Point. Ideal situation, comfortable and up-to-date. Constant hot water, central heating, near tram and busses. Apply Herbert Penny Limited, 45, St. George's St., Cape Town. Phone 6025

DURBAN



SMART FASHIONS FOR LIMITED INCOMES
ANN LONG
Phone C3470 62 Field St.



WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
378 West St. Phone 1932

FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8 and 10 Brook Street Phone 1121

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and
GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3007

FLOWERS
Cut Fresh Daily:
BOUQUETS—PRESENTATION BASKETS
A SPECIALITY
FLORETTE
340 WEST STREET Phone 3384

LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
DIAMOND RINGS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELLERY
All Repairs Personally Supervised
Ring Cards and Catalogues on Application
8 Castle Arcade West St. Phone 3896

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West Street Phone 3299 central

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
NATAL
1 and 2 Anglo-African House Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller ALL MAKES AGENTS
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
52 ALIWAL ST.
Phone 3236.
Tel.: Add.: Smithbat

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 4191

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Highest Standard in Quality and Cleanliness. Cakes, pastries, teas, lunches and dinners

"Fanny"
37 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
96 PRITCHARD ST.

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
6 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

R. V. WELLS
Where you get the best
Groceries and Provisions
and Pay Less
PRESIDENT and VON BRANDIS STS.
Phone 6655

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST - Phone Cent. 2560

Virginia Milk Farm
For Better Milk
S. DYER
P. O. Turffontein Phone Turf 377

NEW-YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
36, Sydney Road, Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone 24-3680

KROONSTAD

All Your Needs for Farm and Town Supplied at
BORDER & ALLAN'S
DEPARTMENTAL STORES
Cross Street 'Phone 303

PIETERMARITZBURG

IRELANDS
Ireland & Co. Ltd., Maritzburg
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Frocks, Lingerie
Choice Millinery, Footwear, Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters and Hatters.
P. O. BOX 152 MARITZBURG

SOWDENS
SERVICE DEPT.
Expert Cleaning and Dyeing
Men's Suits Cleaned 3/9
P. O. BOX 177 MARITZBURG

READ HOUSE BOOKS
TARBOTON & BRIDGETT
Specialists in Legal Stationery
Printers and Booksellers
227 Church St. Ph. 3189

VEREENIGING

Bovey Court Residential Home
Terms per day, week, or month on application.
Under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. CONEY. Phone 00196
Smuts or Livingston Avenue

EGYPT

CAIRO

MARCO TIANO
Artists' colours and materials
Local sketches for sale.
37 SHARIA KSAR EL NIL
Tel. 53831

BRISBANE

M. G. ROSE
Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
GEORGE ST. (next Tritons)
WICKHAM & VALLEY (nr. Fox and Gibons)
BRISBANE
Phones: City B8674 Nursery M6427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

QUEENSLANDERS
Place your insurance with
British Traders'
Insurance Company Ltd.
Equitable Life Bldgs., Queen St.
A. FRANK ISLEY, *Manager*
BRISBANE

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE
(Continued)

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
Mr. B. G. Burt has now joined our Cutting Staff
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q)
ODOURLESS Dry Cleaners, Dyers and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving depots, Adelaide Street (Opp. Finney's)
Queen Street (Old Town Hall)
Valley (Crease's Corner)
Phone B-2608

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's high class Boot Repairers, give satisfaction to every customer.
Same Day Service
68 ELIZABETH STREET
Next Johnson's Sports Depot, Queen St.
201 Adelaide St. (Opp. State Insurance Bldg).
Phone B 5457

WALLACE BISHOP & SON
Manufacturing Jewelers
Avail yourselves of our Up-to-Date Factory and Methods for Watch and Jewellery repairs. Three Addresses—Albert Square, Valley Corner and 399 George St., Brisbane.

C. S. G. CASH & CARRY STORES
Dean St., Toowong Phone Toowong 90
Edward St. City (near Elizabeth St.)
Phone B7146
Free delivery all suburbs.

JENOLAN CAFE
Specialists in Catering
Bridge Parties, Weddings, Etc.
ADELAIDE ST., *Opp. Brisbane Arcade*

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Central 1945, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
COTAL MOVITZ
New York and Continental Experience
4TH FLOOR, CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON ST., MELB.
Phone F2211
Costumes and Suits from £5.5.0

RONALDS CENTRAL Pty. Ltd.
Please note new address
229 Collins Street
next to Age Office
Tel. 3356-3357 Central
"To help to Cheer and to make glad."

GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD.
SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS
73 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE, VIC.
NURSERIES - HAMPTON STREET - BRIGHTON
The House of Quality for Flower and Vegetable Seeds and Plants.
"Ask for illustrated catalogue"

Book Lovers
Book Shop & Library
For all your reading requirements, Gifts, Stationery, etc.
239 Collins St., Melb. Phone F 2261

MERIES
The House of a Thousand Gifts
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St
Cl. Tel. F 4460
also at Carmel
California

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS
C. L. & A. 'E. GREENHILL
English, American and Continental Experience.
Plans and specifications prepared.
Cor. Moonga and Glen Rds., Toorak, SE2

TYPISTE and Stenographer
Miss D. L. Isaacs
DUPLICATING
40 Queen St., Royal Exchange Bldg.
CENT. 9136 MELBOURNE

THE STANDARD INSURANCE CO., Ltd.
FIRE AND GENERAL
Established over 50 Years
Branches in All States
Victorian Branch
Beaufort House
55-57 William Street
Tel. C. 2001, 2002

Millinery
From
ELIZABETH GRANT
147 GLENHUNTLY ROAD
Elsternwick, S. 4
Tel. L. 1996

DRESSMAKER
Visits by day 10/6 Town
Frocks Cut Tacked & Fitted 7/6
M. CLISSOLD
2-4 Lumeah Road
CAULFIELD, S.E.7. L2976

"Distributor of Punctuality"

J. LOWY
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
McEwan House, 343 LT. COLLINS ST. F6881

●●●GROCER●●●
H. W. HEMSLEY
408 NEW STREET
ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service
Bon Ami, Postum, Havelock Flour sold here.

Automobile Engineers
MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty Ltd

We Work for Our Customers
13 Barkly Street Win. 3777 St. Kilda

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

BALL & WELCH LTD
THE RECOGNISED DEPARTMENTAL STORE FOR GOOD SHOPPING!

Potter & Moore's MITCHAM LAVENDER
What a Charming Gift!
To be presented with any of these beautiful Toilet Goods would be pleasing indeed!
Select from: Lavender Water, Face and Talcum Powder, Bath Perfume, Purple Lilac Perfume and Talc, etc.

180-192 FLINDERS ST. MELBOURNE
Also Terrace Flinders Lane Phone C 9221

INCLEY
MODEL HATS MODERATELY PRICED.
183-187 COLLINS ST.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON FOR QUALITY GOWNS, COATS, HATS SPORTS WEAR
Moderately Priced
PELTIER
Nicholas Building 37 Swanston Street

Tel. Win. 1387
Painting and Decorating
D. L. DEXTER & SON
14 CHATSWORTH RD., EAST PRAHRAN, S. 1
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED [MELB.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS. NATIONALLY ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. USED IF DESIRED.

The Wentworth
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5960
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30.

"IT'S ALL IN THE HAT"

Bond Millinery Salon
(corner of Howey Place)
283 LIT. COLLINS ST. Tel. C. 5998

INSURE with
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. Ltd.
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
We Confidently Invite Your Patronage.
483 COLLINS ST. MELB. C. 9692
Agent, MISS F. JOBSON
Ring F'cray 949
19 Hope Street, Spottswood

PUBLICITY PRESS PTY. LTD.
Commercial and General Printers
10 Victoria Street, Brunswick
Telephone 9P F 8387

FIVE TOWNS CHINA & GLASS STORE
M. MURRAY
"NOTED GIFT SHOP"
137 Glenhuntly Road Elsternwick
Tel. L 2510

W. M. RICHARDS

Footwear Specialists
Ladies and Gentlemen
BEDGGOOD SHOES
in stock
See our windows
117 ELIZABETH ST. (next McEwens) Cent. 10381

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD
THRIF-T-SERVICE
Phone U 9966 26 HOWSON ST. MALVERN, S. E. 4

HAIRDRESSING
All Branches
PERMANENT WAVING
20 Years' Experience
Margaret Pegent
Capitol House, Swanston St.
Melbourne, C 1 Tel. 3061

For Field Glasses, Barometers, Wall Thermometers, and all Optical accessories consult
Walter & Bowker
OPTICIANS
Phone F. 4498
115 Elizabeth St., Melbourne

For Your Holiday in the Hills
Nammoora Olinda Falls Road 1 Minute Main Road
Mount Dandenong
Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Tennis Court Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tel. KALORAMA 6

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
Trophy Cups, Silverplate and Crystal Ware. Latest designs in Watches and Jewellery
ELIZABETH HOUSE Cent. 6443
340 Lt. Collins St., Melbourne
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

georgette 266 COLLINS ST.
announces a new smart
cash department
HATS from 1 guinea
FROCKS from 3 guineas
Tel. C 6733

THE WATTLE

For Teas, Dinners and Luncheons
Open every night
Closes at 2 o'clock on Saturday and all day Sunday.

The Wattle may be reserved for private functions.

374 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE C. 1.
TELEPHONE CENT. 5984 (4 lines)

TRAVEL TO EUROPE
with MISS EILEEN PARKER'S
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR
leaving April, 1934
Inclusive Fare £250 (Exchange included)
VISITING
England, Scotland and Wales, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.
EARLY BOOKING ESSENTIAL
Particulars on application
AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS TRAVEL SERVICE PTY. LTD.
334 Collins Street, MELBOURNE
135 Pitt Street, SYDNEY
AUSTRALIA HOUSE, LONDON

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

A Fragrant Gift

Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Good Quality
Good Value
Good Service
In Drapery, Household Furnishings, and Fashion Goods

TOP DIC QUALITY
CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES CANDIES AND NOVELTIES
755A COLOMBO STREET

GOLD STAR
TAXIS (Late White Star)
5 LATIMER SQUARE
CHRISTCHURCH
POPULAR TAXI-SERVICE
PHONES 33-556—33-555
Our Fares and Efficient Service are Unequalled in any part of the Dominion.

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders.
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application.
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

YOUR BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
Consult G. W. BENNETT
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
WOODCHESTER AVE Phone or call
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS
PLANS PREPARED ESTIMATES FREE

IAN BANKS
MEN'S OUTFITTER
GOUGH'S BLDG., 268 HIGH ST.
CHRISTCHURCH

ELLIS & CO.
TAILORS for
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
THE TRIANGLE
277 HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH

BROOKES
RELIABLE SHOE STORE
NOTED FOR QUALITY AND VALUE
J. J. BROOKES, *Shoe Specialist*
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

WELLINGTON

The Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Limited
Arch Preserver Shoes
The I. & G. Building
Lambton Quay Phone 42.597

J. KNOX GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAILOR
Harcourts Chambers
Cor. Lambton Quay and Panama St
Wellington Phone 42.598

Daily Features

All Nature

Chinchilla

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LONG before the first Spanish galleons shortened sail on Peruvian shores, the chinchilla served the South American Indians of mountainous regions from Ecuador to Patagonia. Their soft pearl-gray fur was highly prized by that ancient civilization, and even today forms an expensive and much-desired article of commerce. Skins are still exported in large numbers for coats, trimmings, and muffs.

Only because the little animal is a prolific breeder does it still persist. Two or three litters of five or six young each are raised annually.

The chinchilla is a small hopping rodent, about the size of a gray squirrel. It has large broad ears, long hind legs and a bristled tail. It is a strict vegetarian.

Like ground-squirrels, chinchillas live in burrows dug in rocky places. early morning or evening is their feeding time, and they make a fine picture sitting on their haunches, wriggling their noses like bunny-rabbits, and using the forepaws as hands. They live at altitudes between 7000 and 12,000 feet.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

167

I thought the responsible person to be he who the others had allowed to show us through the building said the tallest of the women. The other replied some friends had said that it had commonly been thought to have been him whom they believed occupied the largest of the two rooms

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Holiday Wreaths

In a town where there is no local floral shop, a bright chap went out to the farms near-by, where there were cedar and pine groves, and asked if he might trim the trees a bit for the greens. In many instances he was allowed to do so, and he hauled these branches to town and made wreaths and sold greens to housewives for holiday decoration. A stout piece of wire for the wreath foundation and some spools of tie wire, and the whole family set about making holiday wreaths. People in the holiday spirit are ready purchasers.

Miss Marjorie S.

Dutch Cheese

A farm woman turns the surplus milk into Dutch cheese. She has regular customers among her friends and her three youngsters deliver the cheese. Another woman advertises locally, and often the grocery stores offer a market for high-grade products.

Mrs. Frank F.

For the Scrapbook

Words of the Wise

Obedience is the Christian's crown.
—*Schiller.*

know
My God commands, whose power
no power resists.
—*Robert Greene.*

Patience is powerful.
—*Longfellow.*

God made all pleasures innocent.
—*Mrs. Norton.*

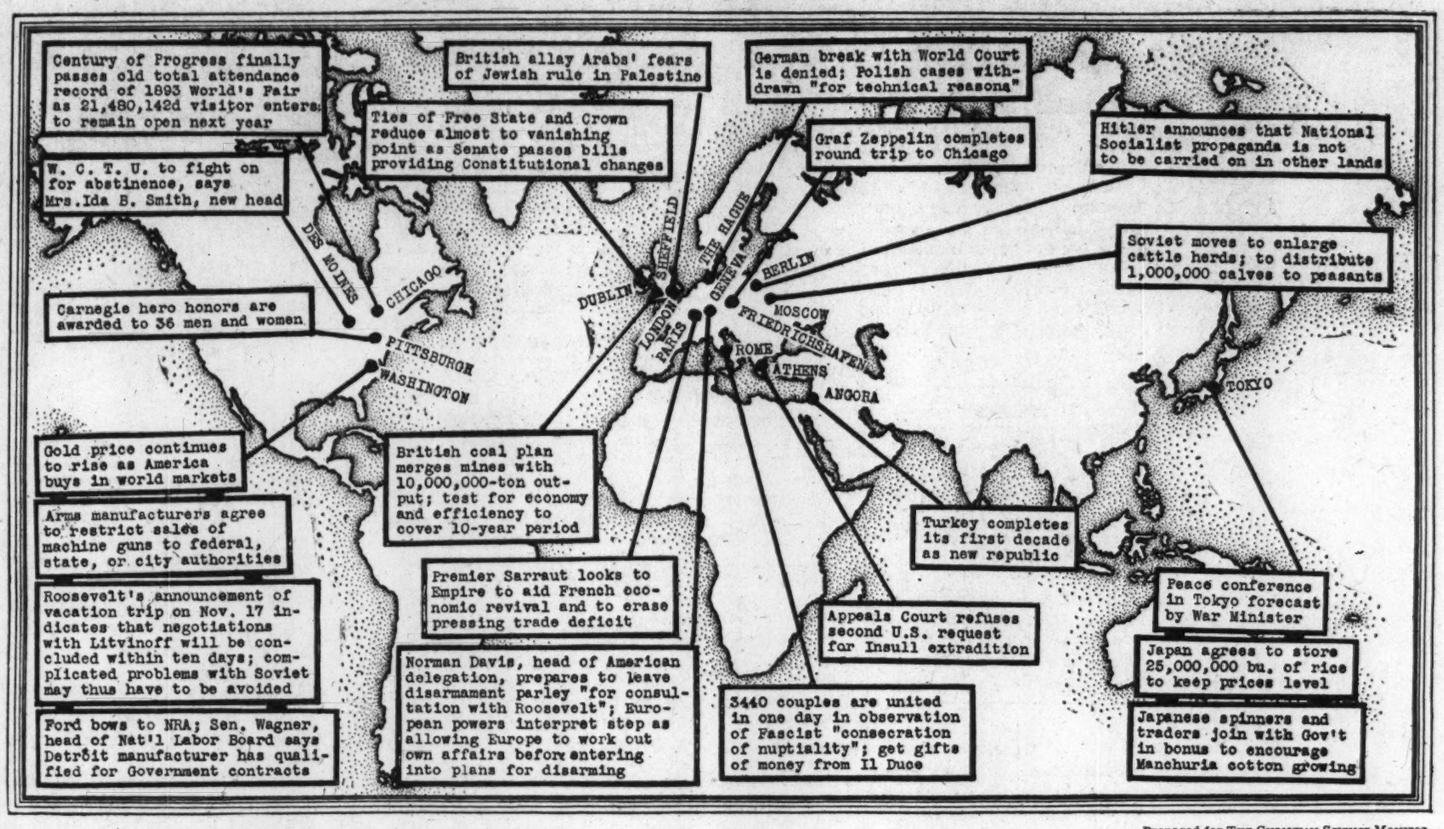
Possession means to sit astride of the world,
Instead of having it astride of you.
—*Charles Kingsley.*

Let never day nor night unhallow'd pass,
But still remember what the Lord hath done.
—*Shakespeare.*

What in me is dark
Illumine; what is low raise and support;
That, to the height of this great argument,
I may assert Eternal Providence
And justify the ways of God to men.
—*Milton.*

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way.
—*Bryant.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


Century of Progress finally passes old total attendance record of 1893 World's Fair as 21,480,142d visitor enters; to remain open next year
British allay Arabs' fears of Jewish rule in Palestine
German break with World Court is denied; Polish cases withdrawn "for technical reasons"
Ties of Free State and Crown reduce almost to vanishing point as Senate passes bills providing Constitutional changes
Graf Zeppelin completes round trip to Chicago
Hitler announces that National Socialist propaganda is not to be carried on in other lands
W. C. T. U. to fight on for abstinence, says Mrs. Ida B. Smith, new head
Soviet moves to enlarge cattle herds; to distribute 1,000,000 calves to peasants
Carnegie hero honors are awarded to 36 men and women
Gold price continues to rise as America buys in world markets
British coal plan merges mines with 10,000,000-ton output; test for economy and efficiency to cover 10-year period
Arms manufacturers agree to restrict sales of machine guns to federal, state, or city authorities
Turkey completes its first decade as new republic
Roosevelt's announcement of vacation trip on Nov. 17 indicates that negotiations with Litvinoff will be concluded within ten days; complicated problems with Soviet may thus have to be avoided
Premier Sarraut looks to Empire to aid French economic revival and to erase pressing trade deficit
Peace conference in Tokyo forecast by War Minister
Norman Davis, head of American delegation, prepares to leave disarmament parley "for consultation with Roosevelt"; European powers interpret step as allowing Europe to work out own affairs before entering into plans for disarming
Appeals Court refuses second U.S. request for Insull extradition
Japan agrees to store 25,000,000 bu. of rice to keep prices level
3440 couples are united in one day in observation of Fascist "consecration of nuptiality"; get gifts of money from Il Duce
Japanese spinners and traders join with Gov't in bonus to encourage Manchuria cotton growing
DES MOINES
CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
WASHINGTON
DUBLIN
SHEFFIELD
LONDON
PARIS
THE HAGUE
GENEVA
BERLIN
MOSCOW
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN
ROME
ATHENS
ANGORA
TOKYO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

BE THOU the first true merit to befriend;
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend.
—POPE

In Lighter Vein

Ideal Solution

There would seem to be at least one small township in Nebraska which has contrived to escape the great depression. It is a keenly political town, but the inhabitants are almost equally divided into Republicans and Democrats, and some time ago agreed amicably that the six public offices in the town should be allotted to three members of each party.

All went well until the State Legislature decreed that the town should appoint a Supervisor of the Poor. After much bickering about which party should appoint the new official, some genius suggested that, as the town had only one pauper, they should give him the job, pay him the salary, and so render him self-supporting. The rival bosses at once agreed, and so settled the relief and political problems at one stroke.—*Montreal Star.*

Taken In?

Mrs. Smart: "My husband considered a long time before he proposed to me. He was very careful not to get involved."

Mrs. Sharp: "It's always those extra careful people who get taken in, isn't it?"—*Pathfinder.*

The Observant Tourist

Mrs Homebody: "And when you were in Scotland did you see Stirling Castle and Bannockburn?"

Mrs Gallivant: "No, and besides I think we have much better fire-fighting apparatus in America."

Should Have Been "From"?

Irate Caller: "You spoiled my article by a misprint."

Editor: "I'm very sorry. What did we get wrong?"

Caller: "A proverb I employed. You printed it, 'A word to the wife is sufficient.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

"Yes, she's very reserved."
"For whom?"

Answers

True Enough

The sexton had been laying the new carpet on the pulpit platform, and had left a number of tacks scattered on the floor. "See here, James," said the parson, "what do you suppose would happen if I stepped on one of those tacks right in the middle of my sermon?"

"Well, sir," replied the sexton, "I reckon there'd be one point you wouldn't linger on."—*Unidentified.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

At the party today everybody had to do a stunt—ol' Togo showed them how he opens doors—
And I did my rolling over and sitting up stunts—
Then the Boss and another fellow started a bean carrying race—
But the Boss was pretty slow and spilled a lot of his beans, and thinking I ought to help him, I grabbed up a mouthful of them and joined in the race—
But shucks—everybody seemed to take it as a big joke, and I didn't know whether to stop or go ahead—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Residue—The last syllable is *-du*, not *-do*.

Eliphaz—The vowels are all short, *El'-ih-faz*.

Temanite—*Tee'-man-ite*.

Despite—The first vowel is "quick-long"; not a short *i*.

Indissoluble—The stress is preferably on the second syllable, *in-dis'-o-lu-b'l*.

Relinquish—The *n* is as in *ink*.

"Man's extremity is God's opportunity"—This quotation is traceable to John Flavel's "Faithful and Ancient Account of Some Late and Wonderful Sea Deliverances," published before 1691. It was also incorporated in the remarks of John Hamilton (Lord Belhaven) in the Scottish Parliament, Nov. 2, 1706.

"I shall go softly all my years" (Isa. 38:15)—The rare verb translated "go softly" has the literal meaning of "move slowly, walk in procession"; it is used in Psalms 42:4 with reference to those who go up to the temple: "I *went with* them to the house of God." So the Margin of the Revised Version suggests: "I shall go as in solemn procession all my years."

"I have raised him up in righteousness, and I will direct all his ways" (Isa. 45:13)—The verb rendered "direct" (*Yashar*) has the primary meaning of "to make smooth" or "straight," but is sometimes used in the sense of "to lead straight along," and so "direct." The Revised Version renders "make straight." Moffatt considers that the verse has reference to Cyrus, King of Persia (mentioned in Isa. 45:1), and translates: "'Tis I who have raised Cyrus of set purpose, smoothing the path for him," continuing, "'tis he who shall rebuild my city, and set free my exiles." (See Ezra 1:2f.)

"The light of thy countenance" (Psalms 89:15)—The Hebrew word *panim* means literally "face or countenance," but has many figurative uses such as "presence, regard, favour" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 816); while the Hebrew *or* ("light") can mean "light of day, sunshine" (ibid.). So we could translate: "the sunshine of thy presence."

"And Cain talked with Abel his brother: and it came to pass, when they were in the field . . ." (Gen. 4:8)—A literal translation of the original would be: "And Cain said to Abel his brother . . . and it came to pass . . ." And it may also be noted that in the Hebrew manuscripts, as in the printed Hebrew texts, a blank space is left between the words for "brother" and "and-it-came-to-pass."

This has led many scholars to suppose that at some time the words which Cain spoke to Abel were accidentally omitted; and this supposition is corroborated by the Septuagint, Syriac, and Samaritan versions, which read as follows: "And Cain said to Abel his brother 'Let us go out into the field'; and it came to pass that when they were in the field . . ." According to the Vulgate, Cain said: "Egrediamur foras"—"Let us go out into the open."

(Further References: Etheridge: "Targums of the Pentateuch," Vol. I, pp. 170 and 172; Dillman: "Genesis," Vol. I, p. 189f.; Driver: "Book of Genesis," p. 65; Kittel: "Biblia Hebraica.")

"If thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door. And unto thee shall be his desire, and thou shalt rule over him" (Gen. 4:7)—The verb twice rendered "do well" in this verse comes from a Hebrew root meaning "to be joyous, cheerful, and pure," as well as "to be or do good" (compare Brown, Driver, Briggs, p. 373). It may also be noted that the words rendered "his" and "him" can be translated with equal correctness "its" and "it," respectively (cf. Margin of the Revised Version).

A literal translation would be: "If you are not good (joyous, cheerful, pure) sin is lying at your door, and its desire is against you; but you shall have dominion over it." Compare Moffatt's rendering: "If you are sullen, sin is lying in wait for you, eager to be at you—but you ought to master it."

"My sighing cometh before I eat, and my roarings are poured out like the waters" (Job 3:24)—Moffatt construes the sense as follows: "Sighs are my daily bread, groans pour from me like water."

"Graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever" (Job 19:24)—Some scholars hold that the reference is to letters cut in rock with an iron stylus (pen) and then filled with lead for greater clearness and permanence. The Vulgate, however, has: "Cut with an iron pen in a leaden plate, or cut in flint with an instrument."

"And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God" (Job 19:26)—The text of the first clause in the original is not at all certain, and it may be noted that in our Common Version the words "though," "worms," and "body" have all been supplied by the translators in an attempt to express the meaning. The American Revised Version reads the verse: "And after my skin, even this body, is destroyed, then without my flesh shall I see God." The Margin suggests: "And after my skin hath been thus destroyed, yet from my flesh shall I see God." A number of scholars read: "When stripped of my flesh . . ."

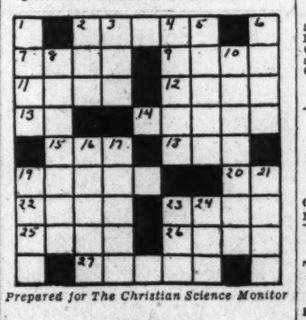
The Hebrew word rendered "in" in the Authorized Version is "a preposition expressing the idea of separation" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 577f), and means literally "out of, from, away from, far from," and so "without."

"Miracles" (John 3:2)—The Greek word *semeia* means literally "signs," though here, as in many other passages in John's Gospel, it is rendered "miracles." The Revised Version, Moffatt, Goodspeed, and others translate "signs."

"Except a man be born again" (John 3:3)—The Greek word *anothen*, used here and in verse 5, may be correctly translated "again"; but an alternative, and somewhat more literal, rendering is "from above" (Abbott-Smith: Lexicon, p. 43). So we find: "Except a man be born anew" (Revised Version): "Unless a man be born anew" (Weymouth); while Moffatt and the Margin of the Revised Version have: "from above." Goodspeed combines both renderings, reading: "I tell you, no one can see the kingdom of God unless he is born over again from above."

"That which is born of the flesh is flesh . . . of the Spirit is spirit" (John 3:6)—It may be noted that when *sarx* ("flesh") is opposed to *pneuma* ("spirit"), it generally denotes "mere human nature, the earthly nature of man apart from divine influence" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 571). Goodspeed translates: "Whatever owes its birth to the physical is physical, and whatever owes its birth to the Spirit is spiritual."

Junior Cross-Word No. 21



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

2—Country in Europe.
7—Woody plant.
9—Name of a person, place, or thing.
11—Portable shelter.
12—To partake of food.
13—Plural ending.
14—Passage in a church.
15—Contraction of "over."
18—Always.
19—Pertaining to the moon.
20—From (prefix).
22—Opposed to (prefix).
23—Table-land.
25—Date in the ancient Roman calendar.
26—Pale.
27—Gathers.

DOWN

1—Diminutive suffix.
2—Senator (ab.).
3—To fondle.
4—Asiatic country.
5—Turbulent.
6—Joint.
8—To echo.
10—To untie.
16—To go into.
17—To lift up.
19—Den.
21—Arm of the sea (pl.).
23—Chart.
24—Feminine suffix.

(A solution appears elsewhere.)

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Palindrome

A palindrome is a word or line which reads backward and forward alike, such as "Madam I'm Adam."

Madison's Amendments

President Madison wrote the first 10 amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

Employment Maker

About 5,000,000 barrels of cement, and 19,000,000 pounds of reinforcing steel will be required for the Boulder (Hoover) Dam.

Amusements

BOSTON

JORDAN HALL
Peoples Symphony Orchestra
FABIEN SEVITZKY
CONDUCTOR
Tomorrow at 3.15
LEONORA CORTEZ
PIANIST
WEBER .....Overture, Euryanthe
BEETHOVEN ....Piano Concerto in C minor
ARTHUR FOOTE .....Aria and Fugue
BEETHOVEN .....Symphony No. 7
All seats reserved $0.50, $0.75, $1 (no tax)
Box office opens at 2 P. M.

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW AT 3:30
KREISLER

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BRATTLE HALL, CAMBRIDGE
CHARDON STRING QUARTET
Beethoven Cycle
Complete Performance of the 17 Quartets
Seven Thursdays at 8:30; Nov. 9—Nov. 23—Dec. 14—Jan. 18—Feb. 15—Mar. 15—Apr. 12. Course tickets: $9, $6, and $3.50 (no tax), on sale at the LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 44 Church St., Cambridge. UNIversity 0956.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:30

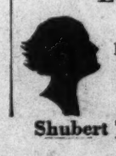
THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

Eves. Except Sat. $1.00 $1.50, $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 and $3.50
JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
HARRIET HOCTOR and 100 Others
Matinees Thurs. and Sat. $1 to $2.50
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50th Evgs. 8:30

NEWARK, N. J.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS



ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Shubert Theatre Nov. 6-11

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Patience Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

"I nearly disgraced this old Y. W. C. A. by being discourteous to strangers yesterday," the music student remarked to a fellow student, as they were serving together in the office one evening.

"That isn't like you," her friend observed. "They must have been very disagreeable to have distrubed your poise."

"They were two very well-dressed ladies, and they complained because we didn't have bell-boys and porters and everything that goes with a first class hotel; and they acted as if I were to blame for it. At first I felt like being sarcastic too, but then I decided that I would do as I would be done by if I were a stranger, and I succeeded in pacifying them. After I had settled them in room number one, I went off duty and took refuge in the living room, where I composed my ruffled feelings by playing 'To a Wild Rose' and 'Londonderry.'"

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," remarked the other girl.

"It soothed the two in room 1," laughed the music student. "They rushed into the room and told me how they liked my playing; and we were the best of friends after I had played some more of their favorites. Today they asked me to go in the taxi with them to see that they boarded the right train, and they insisted on giving me a two-dollar bill to get something to remember them by. They are friends of our superintendent, and I am very glad that I tried to be good to them, because she is so kind to me."

A few months later, at the end of vacation days, the student officers were back in the office comparing notes on the joys of the summer, and the musician said: "The ladies who liked my playing invited me to spend two weeks with them at their home on the coast of Maine, and they entertained me royally. I met some celebrities there, and I have an autographed copy of a book you love. In fact, you like all of his books. You'll be surprised when you see it. After all, it pays better to be patient than to be sarcastic and unkind."

Restaurants

BOSTON

Ye Piccadilly
1122 Boylston St., corner Hemenway
A Delightful Place to Dine
UPTOWN
Luncheon 11:30-2:30
Dinners 5:30-9:00
Afternoon Tea 3:00 to 5:00
Our adjoining Cafeteria open 7 a. m.-8 p. m.
Contract and Duplicate Bridge Instructions Monday and Friday Afternoons, 2 P. M.
Monday Eves., 8:15 P. M.

Meet Your Friends at
Churchview Cafe 210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
You will enjoy our Full Course Sunday Dinner at 65c.
Noon to 8 P. M.

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

An Unusual Place to Dine
CAVANA'S
in the heart of the theatre district.
335 TREMONT ST., near the "Met"
Italian and American dishes. Entertainment every night.
Special arrangements for private parties.
Dev. 6835

COHASSET, MASS.

The Lobster Claw

South Shore's Newest and Finest Dining Place
Extending 86 Feet Over the Waters of
COHASSET HARBOR
FINEST FOODS! REASONABLE PRICES!
To reach the Lobster Claw, follow Route 3-A

NEEDHAM, MASS.

The Tea Tavern
NEEDHAM, MASS.
Special Luncheon and Supper 65c
Sunday Dinner $1.25
Telephone Needham 1070
Route 135, near Wellesley line. Open Sundays

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Burchette's Restaurant
1005 BEACON STREET
Near Audubon Circle
HOME OF GOOD FOOD AND SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY
OPEN SUNDAYS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Nation Looks to New York

CAN municipal government in the United States be regenerated? Present indications are that America's largest city, harboring the most notorious and firmly intrenched political machine, will give a widely encouraging answer to that question on next Tuesday. If Tammany is overthrown in New York City's election, every other city that is trying to throw off the yoke of corrupt politics will be heartened. Victory for the Fusion movement, headed by Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Judge Samuel Seabury, will be a boon to the whole nation.

Old-line politicians, whether wearing the striped Tiger skin of the regular Tammany group or marching under the curious semi-striped banner of the strangely named "Recovery Party," have sought to becloud the issue. Fusion has been accused of being at the same time both ultraconservative and Communistic. There have been preposterous attempts to make President Roosevelt an issue. But the irrepressible question is, Shall the reform movement which began with the Seabury investigation of the Walker régime now finally triumph?

New York has three main choices. Will it cling to the odorous Tiger? Does it wish a half-way redemption under the Farley-Flynn-McKee coalition of Tammany deserters and federal patronage seekers? Or does it want a clean sweep with the nonpartisan reform broom of Fusion? According to the latest figures of the Literary Digest poll, New York intends to give an answer which will show that Americans do want good municipal government.

It has been well said that one cannot slap a tiger and successfully consider the incident closed. Apprehensive of defeat at the hands of the Fusionists, Tammany warriors of all brands are offering the spurious argument that should Fusion win the reform administration would be thrown on the scrap heap anyway at the end of four years.

Not if Judge Seabury and Major LaGuardia know it!

The most important plank in the Fusion platform is a thorough overhauling and modernizing of the archaic New York City charter, which under Tammany domination of the city has been twisted, patched and tinkered with, not in the interest of responsible and responsive government, but to enable Tammany to keep its stranglehold on the city's government and purse strings.

A Fusion victory means a new charter—something which every objective student of New York's municipal mess recognizes as fundamental to ending the carnival of corruption and restoring good government. If the necessary charter reforms can be obtained, and decent, honest officials are put in charge of the city, Tammany's grip will be broken.

Many thoughtful citizens have wondered about the permanence of Fusion. They recall that Tammany has been temporarily ousted at various times in the past, but has soon returned. If municipal government has become merely a bargain counter over which special governmental favors are traded for votes or money, then it might appear that Fusion could perpetuate itself only by adopting Tammany methods. Certainly it will be necessary to maintain the public spirit that New York is now manifesting.

But if Fusion can win not only the mayoralty, but control of the municipal assembly and the board of estimate, it can do much to consolidate reform and facilitate further efforts of the decent elements to retain control of the city. And even a temporary house cleaning would be most salutary. It would break the present power of corrupt machine politics, either of the fully striped or the half-striped Tiger variety. It would accustom America's largest city to honest, nonpartisan administration. And it would encourage every movement for good government in the nation.

Polish-German Relations

A COMPLETELY unlooked-for, but none the less welcome, outcome of the National Socialist conquest of Germany has been a noticeable lessening of tension between Poland and Germany. Before the National Socialists came to power, a considerable part of their attention on foreign affairs was guided in Poland's direction.

Today, however, it is quiet on Germany's eastern front. There is trouble on all her frontiers except the Polish one. And though the comparative calm on the Polish front is due largely to Germany's troubles elsewhere, it is none the less satisfactory that for almost the first time in years the League Council has no complaints from the German minority in Upper Silesia. Poles and National Socialists have buried the hatchet in Danzig—with a resulting diminution of business for the hard-worked World Court. Germany has followed Poland's example—given two years ago—in ratifying their social insurance treaty, one of the most far-reaching in existence. Young German National Socialists have sung Polish patriotic songs, and Polish youths have sung German ones, while the two groups were fraternizing in the lovely Polish Tatra Mountains.

Whatever the cause of the improved atmosphere, the change is certainly very much to the good. For as long as the plumage of the Polish and German eagles remained ruffled by the rancor of old quarrels there was no opportunity of getting the two countries to seek a peaceful way of solving what are admittedly very difficult problems. Nearly 600 years of intermittent strife should be sufficient evidence of the failure of war to settle the fate of the Polish Corridor and Upper Silesia. But if the present improvement is maintained, there may soon be an opportunity for a peaceful approach to these questions.

All this is not to say that a final solution is in sight. Very far from it. But through an unexpected concatenation of circumstances the political barometer in this part of the world no longer registers "stormy." Complete liquidation of the German-Polish quarrel cannot of course be brought about by a mere wave of the hand. But the process of appeasement has certainly begun, and wise statesmanship must foster this development in every possible way.

Votes Can Stop Kidnaping

THE stupidity of the kidnaper is emphasized in an article appearing in the current Red Book. The writer, Joseph Driscoll, points out that the odds are against him from the start and that, "if he were smart enough to know that, there wouldn't be any kidnapings." The clever capture of many recent offenders and the severe sentences imposed indicate that detection is pretty certain and that American justice can be swift.

Mr. Driscoll's argument is bolstered by recent reference in another quarter to the added risk run by the ransom racketeer; he must leave an open trail behind him. The kidnaper must, in the attempt to reap his illicit reward, keep in contact with the scene of his crime and those he hopes to rob. How great that risk is the speedy punishment inflicted on the abductors in the Urschel and Peggy McMath cases shows.

Any undue complacency on the reader's part, however, is quickly jolted loose by the article's further statement that at least 100,000 persons in the United States are under "special guard" to protect them from kidnaping.

One of the taproots of kidnaping and other forms of racketeering is the miserable partnership between a certain class of politician and the criminal. Jurists, crime investigators and police all over America concur in declaring this collusion widespread. What can be done about it? Everything. The solution lies in the hands of law-abiding citizens.

When voters fully realize the power the franchise bestows and take more pains to learn the characters of office seekers, city, county and state officials who conscientiously perform their duties will be the only ones elected. Then the underworld will have no place, overt or covert, in government. The apathy of the average citizen between election dates is the step-ladder up which the grafting politician and his criminal accomplice climb to power. Federal and state coöperation in the campaign against kidnaping and racketeering can make the way of the transgressor hard, but the voter's vigilance will make it harder.

Wages and Salaries

WAGES and salary are not quite the same thing. A moment among the definitions makes that clear. The lexicographers explain that wages are usually paid at short intervals to manual laborers, mechanics, etc., while salaries are paid at longer intervals for professional services.

Another difference, not mentioned in the dictionaries, is that while wages are shrinking, and even stopping, salaries may increase.

The federal inquiry into affairs of the Chase National Bank disclosed that in 1930, when pressure for lower wages was beginning to be felt, the president of that bank received an increase in his salary. Big executive salaries in the insurance business during depression years drew at least a few plump additions to their bosoms—some of these increases between 1929 and 1932 amounting to $25,000 per recipient. Public utility companies likewise demonstrated an ability to increase executive salaries in the face of big declines in general pay rolls.

Later readjustments have modified or wiped out many of the salary expansions of mid-depression days. And in fairness it should be added that in many organizations retrenchments have affected the higher-ups as well as weekly-wage workers. However, the particular difference between wages and salaries which made salaries invulnerable while wages suffered was not widely appreciated in the first few months of reduced consuming power.

It is not clear that stockholders fully appreciated the difference, either. Many of them were willing, even glad, to take cuts in their dividends in the belief that everybody was pulling to sustain the American standard of living for all Americans. When it became evident that wages would have to come down, one comforting thought was that dividends came down first. It is just a little disappointing now to find that the much-publicized "business leader" was not always personally in the van of those excursions into retrenchment.

An executive's private salary may seem like nobody else's business. He is presumed to earn it through his ability to make profits for his firm in good times and to keep the firm solvent or better in bad times. The bigger that ability the bigger the salary has been the rule.

It may well be asked, however, whether an executive who in times of business stress can "earn" his salary only by drastically reducing his firm's pay roll and by adding many employees to the ranks of the unemployed, should expect increasing rewards for these services. Or whether he should imagine that the public will look upon his swelling income as a purely private matter. After all, thousands of workers dismissed by such executives have become dependent upon public aid. And the rewards an executive may receive for pursuing retrenchment policies which thus incur public expense naturally have interest for the public.

American business is passing into an era which will demand more than sheer business acumen from its leaders. It is not wholly due to bitterness that people are no longer moved to applaud any person who succeeds in making a fat financial grab.

Not many will object to the difference between wages and salaries which Webster observes. But differences which mark the worker as inconsequential, that make unequal demands upon patriotism, and that may actually encourage heartlessness in employer-employee relations, should be regarded as obsolete.

Football for Fun

IS INTERCOLLEGIATE football fun? Is it really a game for college youth, or are players pawns in public spectacles of tense, drudging "battles" built up from radio and press publicity and roaring crowds that whip excited players into an emotional frenzy of desperate competition?

Does the joy of rugged team play outweigh unbridled storms of public criticism for tactical mistakes, and the exaggerated sense of loss created by tomes of caustic news print that magnify defeat?

Questions such as these again arise as an aftermath to Saturdays of football competition on hundreds of college campuses from coast to coast. Football coaching positions, openly threatened, hang in the balance of victory or defeat, regardless of how much enjoyment a losing team derives from the teaching of its coach.

Two episodes stand out in this football season that throw significant light on these recurring questions. One is the story of Frank del Giorgio, California farm youth, whose opportunity for making the college football team depended upon the completion of the family's campaign in the fields. As a practical example of teamwork, the picture of eleven stalwart college youths getting in the Del Giorgio's alfalfa is unsurpassed. A thirty-five acre hay crop just couldn't stop their football fun.

Nor did a 200-mile overnight "hitch-hike" from Wilmington to West Point the other day daunt a University of Delaware student, a third-string guard whom the team was forced to leave behind for lack of funds. Thanks to an obliging motorist, the substitute reached the playing field in time to absorb a willing substitute's share of a glorious 52-0 beating.

Is football fun? Spectators may not always think so. But ask Farmer del Giorgio's boy, or Delaware's hitch-hiking third-string guard!

The Casual Day

Lines at a Lunch Counter

We sat at ten on those uncertain perches
That hunger drives men to between their meals.
Doughnuts and diapasons, and odd squeals
Entered our conversational researches.
We talked of radio, how it besmirches
(At times) the air with newsmen's pompous peals.
The Newsman disagreed, and showed his heels,
And we talked on, from Beethoven to birches.

And this we learned—for one was a Reviewer
Such as art's giants bow before in awe—
Good critics may be few and kind ones fewer,
But every one is subject to this law:
Though be his colyums caustic when he's fumin'
A doughnut on the lip can make him human.

Somebody has had the temerity to suggest through the columns of a Boston paper that that city's Public Garden should be called the Public Gardens. Already the defenders of the singular form have been aroused. Anybody who knows Boston and the Bostonian sensitiveness on this point will suspect that the dispute has been precipitated by some clever politician who wishes thus to make Boston forget that the issues of a municipal election are still to be settled.

One of our ridiculous contemporaries describes an island in the Pacific that has no radios, crime, jazz bands, taxes or unemployment; and explains that the island also has no inhabitants. The explanation sounds reasonable. But our Casual Logician wishes to point out that such a place instead of being uninhabited would undoubtedly be hopelessly overcrowded.

Big diamonds, we learn, are in better demand than at any time in the last four years. And what a lot of corners a big diamond might have for prosperity to be just around!

* * *

And if winter comes soon after the World Series, can those days be far behind in which every vacant lot appears to the American boy as a diamond in the rough?

* * *

It must be only a coincidence, of course, that the same period which witnessed the rise of the motorcar saw also the decline of opera's "diamond horseshoe."

"Boys held for kidnaping cat for ransom," a report from Canada says. P. S. D. points out that the offense was not kidnaping but catnaping—or was it catnipping?

A play now in rehearsal in New York, originally titled "Amen," relabeled "We Meet Again" and now called "The First Apple," would seem destined to be welcomed by the films. For if mere legitimate stage directors could change its name like that, think of the opportunities for Hollywood.

A Connecticut judge is reported to have ruled that the nose is not part of the body. His ruling explains how a person might be a confirmed stay-at-home and still have a roamin' nose.

* * *

And it inspires the thought that a nose by any other name might smell as well.

Archibald Discovers America

IV

ARCHIBALD and I were lost in Boston, with its tangled maze of circuitous streets. With the aid of a small map and pocket compass, Archibald, with grim determination, was steering our pedestrian course for Boston Common. After arriving, however, in the same little square three times with no visible progress toward our objective, we halted for further consultation.

"These winding streets, I am told, were originally cow paths in the early days."

"I don't believe it," said Archibald. "No cow with any sense would wander around like that—she would get lost."

"Well, the faithful old needle of your compass is still wabbling toward the north. Shall we heave up anchor and try again?"

"Absolutely!" cried Archibald, "and this time we will bear a little more to the nor-nor-west, with the helm hard aport. Clew up the forecastle and haul in the marlinespike—we're off!"

We were, nearly. In fact, we had just turned a corner on our new course, when Archibald came into collision with another craft. It was a plump, rounded craft in clerical dress, and after recovering its balance, it said: "I beg pardon, but can you direct me to Boston Common. I fear I am quite lost." Archibald gazed for a second into the lost craft's face, then he gave a whoop of astonishment. "Vicar!" he cried.

* * *

"Why, good gracious! Mr. Plumpton!" responded the clerical craft. Then I recognized him—it was the Vicar of Pudboro, the Sussex parish in which Archibald lived.

"Well, well!" cried Archibald.

"Well, well!" echoed the Vicar—then we all shook hands and said: "Well, well!" again. For a few minutes we forgot that we were three lost aliens amid tangled cow paths. Mutual explanations of our presence in America were exchanged, and we learned that the Vicar was in Boston attending an international convention of Parish Magazine Editors.

"A most interesting gathering," said the Vicar, "and I can assure you, with pardonable pride, that the Pudboro Parish Magazine is being 'front paged,' as we say in the—er—journalistic world."

"Splendid!" cried Archibald, "and now, let's quit being lost and-er-take a taxi, what?"

"Not I," was my stout response. "You and the Vicar cut along and save yourselves, but I will not desert the sinking ship. Er—you might leave your map with me."

The Vicar cast a puzzled look at me as they entered the taxi, but I waved them farewell with a gesture that betokened a dauntless heart. Two minutes later, a sudden bend in a semicircular cow path disclosed to me a clump of trees on the near horizon. Like a weary traveler in the desert, I hastened my steps toward the oasis—it was Boston Common.

* * *

Archibald was sitting in the lobby of the hotel as I entered. There was a thoughtful look on his face, and I gathered from it that he was thinking.

"I say, old chap," he said, as I sank into a chair beside him, "what's a 'bluestocking'?"

"I am not an expert on hosiery, but I should imagine it to be a stocking possessing cerulean hues," was my response.

"No, no," replied Archibald, "I don't think the Vicar meant that. He is stopping with one of the old Boston families on Commonwealth Avenue, and he referred to his hostess as a 'bluestocking'."

"Oh, that kind of stocking," I said. "If my encyclopedic knowledge does not fail me, a 'bluestocking' is a lady of pronounced literary and intellectual tastes, one of the old school—knows her classics intimately and wears a pince-nez."

"Rather formidable person for us to meet, what?" said Archibald.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"There's to be a literary tea at the 'bluestocking's' home tomorrow, and the Vicar is to read a paper. He begs us as fellow-countrymen, to—er—rally round—says he will deeply appreciate our moral support—and—er—all that, you know. I said we would."

"Archibald," I said, "the idea of this blue Boston tea party does not appeal to me. You rally round the Vicar while I—er—climb the Bunker Hill Monument and enjoy myself. I want to explore historic Boston."

* * *

In the end, however, I capitulated, and the next day, arm in arm (figuratively speaking), Archibald and I ascended the wide steps of the mansion on Commonwealth Avenue, to the support of the Vicar. Our hostess was not so formidable as my encyclopedic knowledge of "bluestockings" had led me to expect. There was a stateliness in her demeanor, but she received us graciously. There were probably forty or fifty gathered in the great drawing room, mostly feminines, but here and there I discovered a man. A rather ponderous solemnity pervaded the assemblage. The Vicar pounced upon us at once and seemed greatly relieved at our presence.

After a while we all sat down and the literary proceedings began. From the short introductory remarks of our hostess, I gathered that the Vicar's paper was the principal item on the program. The title of the paper was: "The Contraposition of American and English Literature," and this, as the Vicar logically explained, was "an immediate inference which consists in denying the original subject of the contradictory of the original predicate." It was a masterly paper, a lengthy paper, which ranged from the contra of Chaucer on the English side to the position of Emerson on the American side.

A ripple of polite applause greeted the end of the Vicar's paper, and after a moment's conversation with his hostess, the Vicar came over to Archibald. They whispered together for a few moments, then the Vicar went back to the stately "bluestocking" and Archibald turned an agonized face to me.

"I've got to make a speech, old chap! The Vicar has told 'em I'm a humorous speaker—what shall I do?" he whispered.

"Yell fire! and make a break for the door!" I suggested. Archibald half arose as if to follow my suggestion, but I pulled him down.

"You don't have to be humorous," I whispered swiftly. "Just tell them how you love Boston, what a fine city it is, how interested you are in the historical places and that sort of thing, you know. Can't let the Vicar down—be a sport."

As I whispered, the voice of our hostess was telling the assembly how pleased they were to have in their midst an English humorist, Mr. Archibald Plumpton, etc. The Vicar led the applause and Archibald rose to his feet and faced the audience. It was a magnificent exhibition of courage. Adjusting his monocle, he gazed at the people before him. Then he spoke:

"I am not insensible—" (he paused for a long moment, and several of the younger "bluestockings" tittered slightly) "I am not insensible," repeated Archibald, "of the honor you do me, and I am not unconscious" (another pause in which some of the older "blues" permitted themselves to smile) "of the fact that you are descendants of the—er—pioneers of the Mayflower that—er—foundered on Plymouth Rock. It is, if I may say so, a pleasure to be in your historic city and to visit its—er—historic places where historic events have—er—contributed so much to its—er—historic history. Only yesterday I stood on Bunker Hill Monument—er—I should say, on the hill where centuries ago my forefathers in their red coats stood and—er—fired the shot that—er—went round the world." (Archibald paused embarrassed as a ripple of laughter went round the room. He looked at me inquiringly but went on):

"As one who has ever been fond of horses, I was particularly interested in visiting the house of—er—Paul Rivers, the famous horseman who broke the record in his ride and thus enabled the—er—minutemen to come to time, as it were—"

I saw his lips moving, but his concluding words were drowned in the laughter that surged around. The Vicar's description of Archibald as a humorous speaker was evidently accepted.

* * *

There were three letters in Archibald's mail the next morning—two were invitations to luncheon, and one to address the Society for the Promulgation of International Humor. Archibald gazed at the invitations aghast.

"What shall I do, old chap?" he asked.

"There's always Chicago," I said.

"Good old Chicago!" exclaimed Archibald, reaching for his suit case under the bed. **B. F.**

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

New York Campaign's Implications

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One feature of great moment in New York's municipal campaign has not been recognized, at least in its full implications. The reason may be that it is wholly without precedent. The dreams of previous bosses could by no possibility have been so alluring.

Postmaster-General, controlling an army of subordinates; chairman of the national committee of the party in power—and most of the balance of its patronage; chairman of the state committee of the party in power in the Empire State—with its not insignificant patronage, combined in one personality, and this one now ambitious to become the supreme dictator of the nation's metropolis—with its scores of thousands of henchmen employees. Not only would this mean that the nominal city boss—Flynn—would be a mere superhenchman of this quadruple official personality, but the boss of every big city in the nation would most likely in time become his satrap.

Its implications are portentously staggering. The heads of every public utility—national, state, or municipal—could deal only at one bargain counter. Who could measure the extent of the tribute levyable, not merely on every illegitimate, but legitimate, business? Who would have the temerity to challenge an all-pervading dictatorship?

"Where there is no vision, the people perish!" What would then remain other than "bread and the circus"?

Brooklyn, N. Y. ROBERT BAKER.

Task to Protect Children

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An outstanding question confronts us once more: How shall children be protected from the saloon? For assuredly the saloon, which wets and drys agreed must never come back, is in our midst again, not yet so sodden and tough looking as of yore, but here, and for the same purpose—to provide as much alcohol as the public can be induced to drink.

At the head of a very good residential street in this town, on the most conspicuous and desirable corner, within one very short block of a schoolhouse, old John Barleycorn again swings his sign and a bar has been opened. Troops of children must pass it on their way to and from school each day. Before prohibition, some cities passed a law forbidding a saloon to be opened within a certain distance of a schoolhouse. Why?

The law was passed because a majority of the citizens were unwilling that their children should be educated to the sight of what the saloon stood for and the effect of the liquor sold there on the people who drank there.

Two facts which even the stoutest opponents of prohibition have admitted: namely, it did close the saloon; it did stop liquor advertisements. Conscientious repealists now face the necessity of trying to educate for temperance while the intensely active liquor interests are permitted to educate for intemperance through those most powerful of modern allies—advertising and intensive salesmanship in every conceivable place.

To cultivate in boys and girls what one educator calls "that inner prohibition" is a task that awaits us all who love and honor youth, and who long to give it the rightful opportunity to go forward untrammeled by appetites that tend inevitably to disable and defeat.

Brooklyn, N. Y. ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY.

Germans in Czechoslovakia

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having come to Munich from Czechoslovakia, I cannot let the opportunity go to give you information which I would not be able to write from Czechoslovakia. I deeply regret that from lack of information you print articles which are not according to the truth.

An article which appeared in the Monitor on Sept. 16 reports "that the National Socialist Party is not very strong in Czechoslovakia, but it seems to be gaining ground and spoiling friendly relations between Czechs and Germans." The N. S. P. would be very strong if its members did not fear to lose their position and even to be put in prison. The prisons are already full of them, and the N. S. P. is quite forbidden now. The fact is that the Germans suffer very much under the Czech Government, and that the 3,500,000 Germans which are in Czechoslovakia are far worse treated than the 600,000 Jews in Germany. Your articles are written from a Czech viewpoint for the Czechs. I think it only just and fair to have a German reporter, too. H. S.

Munich.

A Debt Proposal

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The personal viewpoint of the individual may be of help. Here is mine:

Moratorium on all war debts between nations and this country for fifty years, subject to reviewal every ten years, no cumulative interest charges.

An immediate cessation of all armament programs; a renewed and enlarged program of public works, i. e., elimination of all slum areas; reforestation; road construction; electrification of all railways; elimination of all grade crossings.

A legal holiday celebrating the pronouncement, and it may well be a day of thanksgiving and praise—praise to God—and praise to man, that harmony, peace, and joy may continue throughout the world. JOHN H. ELWELL.

Boston, Mass.